

Chinese Attack Radicals

Province Posters Call Meetings of Protest

By Fox Butterfield

HANGCHOW, China, Dec. 28 (NYT) — Wall posters have been put up in this ancient lakeside city calling for unofficially organized mass meetings this week to discuss democracy in China, political persecution and the current local situation.

The call for the privately sponsored gatherings is highly unusual in China, where political activity is normally under the firm leadership of the Communist Party. A middle-aged man reading one of the posters here on Tuesday remarked that the meetings could be held only if the government approved.

A large yellow poster was signed by a person who identified himself as "someone who suffered greatly in Chekiang," the province of which Hangchow is the capital.

The posters calling for the meetings are only a few of dozens of broadsides that are pasted on walls around the city, which was the capital of the southern Sung dynasty from 1127 to 1279. The appearance of the posters here indicates the word of the poster writing and its prompt rally in support of democracy that began in Peking earlier this month has spread to other parts of China.

Another poster here was entitled: "We demand the right to live as human beings." It said that Chinese should be guaranteed "three meals a day," and "when it comes time for marriage at 30, a small room with a bed." The latter demand appeared to be a reference to the shortage of urban housing, that has forced many Chinese to postpone marriage or live with their parents in overcrowded conditions.

The poster also said that Chinese should have a "social life other than meetings," a criticism of the Communists' time-consuming penchant for calling meetings on virtually any subject.

The poster said that the people should have "more readable novels" and "a better education for the next generation." It was signed by a group of "young people born before liberation," that is, before 1949.

A series of questions were raised in a poster consisting of six large sheets of white paper. It was surrounded by a crowd of more than 500 people. "Chairman Mao is our leader, but after all, didn't he have his faults?" the poster asked. "Didn't his instructions have their mistakes?"

It was signed by name, an act

that an onlooker said was "very courageous." Another bystander summed up: "All this shows that China has democracy. Only in China can people say such things."

Nearly a number of other posters scrawled on pink, white or yellow paper. Some were pasted one above the other up to 12 feet high. Some of the posters consisted of only one tiny sheet, others consumed as many as eight large pieces of paper, and dealt with dozens of items.

Some people passing by on their way to or from work stopped to read the broadsides. Others walked by without bothering to look up. Most who read did so in silence, occasionally exchanging a word or two with a friend.

No one made any effort to tear down the posters, although some of the sheets criticized local officials, by name as followers of China's disgraced radicals, the "Gang of Four."

A few of the posters related personal complaints and problems. One said that the author had an exemplary political background, with three brothers in the army, but was being unjustly persecuted by officials. "Out of 360 merits," it said, "I failed to learn one thing well: how to brownnose. I dare not speak the truth."

Therefore, the writer contended, an enemy at the Hangchow Normal Institute, where he formerly taught history, had "made me lose my mind and my privilege to work." This had happened, the writer said, after the school official charged him with being a follower of the radicals.

The posters calling for the public meetings set the times at 1 p.m. today and 9 a.m. tomorrow at the Hangchow People's Meeting Hall. Reporters from the local branch of the Chinese news agency "are invited to attend," some of the posters said.

Youths Demonstrate

PEKING, Dec. 28 (Reuters) — A group of youths from southern China unfurled a banner in the center of Peking yesterday demanding a meeting with senior leaders so that they could present grievances about life on a state farm.

The 28 youths said that they would not leave the snow-covered Tiananmen Square until they met Hua Kuo-feng, the Communist Party chairman, or Mr. Teng or their representatives.

In Communist Cambodia's Ideology

Angkor Wat Given New Symbolic Role

(This is the third article in a series by Elizabeth Becker, who was the Washington Post's correspondent in Phnom Penh in 1973 and 1974. She recently became one of two U.S. journalists allowed to revisit Cambodia for the first time since the Communist victory in 1975.)

By Elizabeth Becker

ANGKOR, Cambodia (WP) — The early morning dew mingled with smoke from cooking fires, and hung like a fog over the jungle floor as our car approached the ancient ruins surrounding Angkor Wat, the 12th century temple.

I was especially eager to view the monuments because of widespread reports that they had been carelessly — perhaps even systematically — destroyed by the Communists who won control of Cambodia in 1975.

Beyond that, I had been looking forward to finally walking through Angkor Wat, the largest standing religious building in the world. On my last visit to this part of Cambodia during the days of the Lon Nol government in 1973, the area around Angkor already had been in the hands of the Communist Khmer Rouge for three years.

Earlier Glimpse

I got my only glimpse of the temple on that trip by climbing a rickety staircase to the roof of the Grand Hotel in Siem Reap, where I peered at Angkor Wat's 54 towers through binoculars.

This time, however, the Cambodian government gave our party — British scholar Malcolm Caldwell, Richard Dudman of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch and myself — the better part of two days to view some of the monuments scattered over 60 square miles around Angkor Wat. [Mr. Caldwell was later assassinated in Phnom Penh.]

It certainly appeared that there had been no major damage — either from the war, or vandals — to the ancient complex.

But the droppings of animals, water seeping into foundations, and the white and green fungi growing on stonework seemed to pose a potentially serious threat to Angkor Wat's future.

Bernard-Philippe Groslier, former curator of the Angkor conservatory who headed a French-Cambodian team that had restored many of the monuments before the expanding war forced it to halt in 1973, had told me the monuments required constant maintenance in the humid jungle climate. But the Cambodian experts trained to care for the monuments were nowhere to be seen.

Fields of Expertise

When I asked why, our guide said that the intellectuals — unless they were dedicated to the goals of the Cambodian revolution — were not necessarily employed in their fields of expertise.

But what about the signs of deterioration, the antills I saw stuck to bas-reliefs, and the piles of bat dung that are eating away at the monument.

"We have not enough man power to take care and maintain these monuments precisely," he conceded. "But no one loves Angkor better than our own people."

I was to hear Angkor spoken of in similar terms of reverence many times during my visit, and I believe this offers a clue to the intensely nationalistic ideology of the men who rule Cambodia today.

Unlike most Communist countries, where the faces of leaders stare down from the wall of virtually every building, I cannot recall seeing a single photograph of the leaders of Democratic Kampuchea, as they call it, during my two-week stay.

"We do not want a personality cult," an official said.

Political Message

Instead, watercolor, oil-paintings and photographs of Angkor adorn the walls of almost every building, and it began to appear to me that Angkor was more political message than art.

This apparent use of Angkor as a symbol of the revolution seems to be part of an effort by the new rulers to stress the heritage and identity of a people who until 1953 had been virtually continuously ruled French, Thai or Vietnamese domination since the 14th century.

After returning from a climb up one of Angkor's towers, we sat sipping coconut juice in a courtyard and Ok Sakun, a Foreign Ministry official, apologized for his shallow knowledge of the Angkor history and its meaning.

"When we were children, the French told us that the Brahmins of India were responsible for these monuments — that they were not ours," he explained. "To hear them, the temples appeared as if by magic."

He was not the only intellectual I met who initiated a discussion of Cambodia's long-buried heritage.

Radical Education

Thiouna Mumm, co-director of the country's main technical institute, abruptly brought up the subject one day while lecturing us on the radical education policies of the new government.

"Our civilization is 8,800 years old, and we have a tradition of being independent, sovereign and self-reliant," he said.

"I would like to stress to you that the civilization of Angkor is not a copy of any civilization, not its architecture, not its engineering or its irrigation," he declared. "In our revolution also, we have copied no one, and no one can say we have."

Thiouna Prasth, the Cambodian Foreign Ministry official in charge of Asian affairs, agreed that the

Communist government has made Angkor Wat a symbol.

"On April 17, 1975, the day of the Communist victory, we gave our people the honor and dignity they had lost for many centuries," he said. "Since the Angkor empire, it was lost. Now that we have secured it, we are determined to keep it."

Although many may quarrel with this historical interpretation, it appears to be the driving force behind a cult of heritage in the new Cambodia.

The government has also made visits to Angkor Wat a major part of its political re-education program.

One of the questions that I regularly asked Cambodians I met during our journey was how often they left their village cooperatives, and where they were allowed to go. The only trips they ever mentioned were to Angkor, or to Phnom Penh to visit the National Museum.

"They must know their culture," an official said. "We reopened the National Museum two months ago for the same reason."

As in many other areas, the new Communist leaders appear to be carrying homage to Angkor to something of an extreme.

While I was walking through the Banteay Srei, a small salmon-colored monument at Angkor, I noticed Cambodian guards letting young women poke their fingers into the filigreed lintels covering the doorways.

As I watched fingers trace the shapes of statues with their hands one knocked a figure over in the process.

Guided Tours

"Is that wise?" I asked a guide, recalling how French experts fretted over similar abuse during my visit in 1973. "It belongs to them," he replied.

But the new government does not intend to continue its policy of the past three years of allowing only foreign diplomats and special guests to visit Angkor.

A group of 40 Thai tourist agents and a handful of foreign journalists were allowed a brief visit to Angkor as a dry run of new one-day tours that will be operated from Thailand beginning New Year's Day.

I was told that thousands of tourists had already signed up for the \$225 side-trip from Bangkok to Siem Reap.

By reopening Angkor to tourism, the new Communist leaders are bringing back a reminder of an era now past.

It seems unlikely, however, that the new Cambodia will ever resemble the old in most other ways.

Tyrrenian Sea Quake

UPPSALA, Sweden, Dec. 28 (AP) — The Seismological Institute of Uppsala yesterday registered an earthquake in the Tyrrenian Sea, northwest of Sicily.



Vietnamese "boat people" waiting yesterday on the deck of the freighter Tung An off Manila. The approximately 2,300 refugees aboard have been refused entry by the Philippines.

Asian Ports Bar Thousands of Refugees

(Continued from Page 1)

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"When I saw people were dying, I felt it was my duty to save them," Capt. Shen said.

Six other boatloads of Vietnamese came aboard later. The ships sailed for Brunei, a small nation on the island of Borneo, but the refugees were denied entry there.

Although they have been allowed to remain about a mile offshore in Manila Bay, their condition was described as desperate.

"The place is a mess. We can't stand it any more. A lot of people will die," said an Hong Tai, a 29-year-old accountant from Saigon who acted as spokesman.

Five critically ill refugees, including a pregnant woman, were brought ashore for medical treatment.

Canada to Triple Quota

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Canada to Triple Quota

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, Dec. 2

Effectiveness Questioned

Carter to Limit Sharply Civil Defense Spending

By Bernard Weinraub

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (AP) — President Carter has decided to limit sharply spending on civil defense programs amid growing skepticism about the effectiveness of civil defense and what path, if any, to take to protect the population against nuclear attack.

Administration officials confirmed yesterday that Mr. Carter decided to allot only \$115 million to civil defense and that the figure might drop further in the next few days after the president meets with Defense Secretary Harold Brown.

Although Mr. Carter's figure is about \$20 million more than was spent on civil defense last year, Mr. Brown had sought at least \$145 million in the new budget.

The officials said that Mr. Carter is uncommitted on civil defense, and the money sought by him is largely designed to analyze various civil defense options. "Nobody is talking about a big program at all," a defense official said.

Another administration official said: "There's a lot of skepticism about civil defense, and the point is to take a modest amount of money and undertake an analysis of what's going on and go very slowly before any change in emphasis."

Earlier Report

Mr. Carter's decision follows reports last month that he had approved a new program for bolstering the nation's civil defense against nuclear attack — a plan that called for a doubling in annual spending on civil defense over the next five years. At the time it was stated that the cost of the improvement program would total \$2 billion and be phased in by 1985. The president later denied the reports.

A defense official said yesterday that the reports appeared to be a trial balloon floated by the National Security Council, the foreign policy arm of the White House, where several officials have pressed for an accelerated civil defense program. The official said the strong press re-

action against a major civil defense effort may have influenced Mr. Carter's decision.

In recent weeks, administration sources said, officials at the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, the Office of Management and Budget and several Pentagon officials had voiced objections to a large-scale civil defense effort. Although Mr. Brown had asked for more money, he is also known to be somewhat ambivalent about the effectiveness of a civil defense effort that would involve the rapid evacuation of people from large cities in time of crisis.

Administration officials emphasized that, contrary to earlier reports, Mr. Carter has not approved a new program for expanding the nation's civil defenses. Instead, the president has requested plans and options on civil defense to see if the United States should proceed at all, administration officials said.

Last year, the administration spent \$96 million on civil defense. The extra money requested this year, officials said, is for the various studies requested by Mr. Carter.

The administration's interest in civil defense stems, in part, from the size and pace of the Soviet civil defense effort which is designed to protect population and industry in a nuclear war.

Defense officials have repeatedly expressed worry about the civil defense effort in the Soviet Union, which may spend as much as \$2 billion annually on its civil defenses. The Pentagon's concern was brushed aside earlier in the week, however, by Rep. Les Aspin, D-Wis., who said in a report that the extent of the Soviet program has been highly exaggerated.

He said Soviet apathy about civil defense is pervasive. Their shelter areas have no food or water, they have conducted no large evacuation drills and they have made little effort to disperse industrial facilities and power plants in the countryside.



Greta Rideout talks with reporters during a break in trial.

Oregon Man Accused of Raping Wife Is Acquitted

By Les Leebener

SALEM, Ore., Dec. 28 (AP) — A jury of eight women and four men found John Rideout not guilty yesterday of a charge of first-degree rape brought by his wife, Greta.

The trial was the first of its nature to be held in Oregon since the state revised its rape law last year to eliminate the immunity of husbands to such charges. Mr. Rideout, 21, is also believed to be the first man in the United States to stand trial on a charge of raping his wife while they were living together.

The acquittal, which was unanimous, occurred after three hours of deliberation. Under Oregon law, a jury may convict by a vote of 10 to 2, except in a murder case, in which all 12 jurors must vote for conviction.

In testimony Tuesday, Mrs. Rideout, 23, and her husband gave conflicting accounts of what happened on Oct. 10, the date of the incident that led to the rape charge.

Marital Privacy: Lawyers observing the trial said that they believed conviction of Mr. Rideout and subsequent appeals would have tested the constitutionality of a state's right to legislate on matters involving marital privacy.

Feminists here said that they believed the trial had already made women more aware of their rights to refuse to engage in sexual activity, even if married. They said that they hoped the trial would cause other states to follow.



John Rideout

low Oregon's laws and revise their rape laws to exclude immunity for husbands.

Iowa and Delaware also have revoked the common-law doctrine of immunity to rape charges for husbands, and New Jersey has revised its rape law to revoke this doctrine, effective next Monday.

Mrs. Rideout testified that her husband beat her into "submission" and raped her on Oct. 10. Mr. Rideout admitted that he had slapped his wife on that date, but he said that the sexual activity afterward "was voluntary."

In his summation yesterday, District Attorney Gary Gornik told the jury that the revised rape law was necessary to protect wives.

However, Mr. Rideout's attorney said, "This is not a classic confrontation of man vs. woman, of men's rights vs. women's rights."

The defense attorney said that this was a case of a marriage that had been going "bad for a long time" and that had involved marital infidelity and separations that would have resulted in a divorce if the couple had been more "adult."

Mrs. Rideout is seeking a divorce after three years of marriage.

Bank Gives Cleveland Reprieve on Default

CLEVELAND, Dec. 28 (AP) — Mayor Dennis Kucinich today canceled plans to lay off city workers after Cleveland's largest bank told the city it would not act for at least two months to collect on defaulted notes.

"The massive layoffs will be canceled," Mayor Kucinich said at a news conference after a bank spokesman said it would not press for payment of a \$5 million debt until after a Feb. 27 referendum on increasing the city's payroll tax and selling the Municipal Light Plant to generate funds.

Mayor Kucinich had said he would lay off 2,000 of the city's 10,000 employees on Tuesday.

Meanwhile, the City Council president said the panel would refuse to act on the mayor's latest plan to get the city out of default. President George Forbes said Mayor Kucinich's proposal to pledge city-owned property as well as tax receipts as collateral for new financing would have to be referred to the city's planning commission for a recommendation.

He made the statement at a morning council meeting called by the mayor to act on the bail-out measure. On Tuesday, the 33-member council failed to muster a quorum for a similar session.

Howard Schulman of the mayor's legal staff told the council that adoption of the measure was essential in order for Cleveland to recover from default. But Mr. Forbes produced a letter from Frederick Cox, vice chairman of the Cleveland Trust Co., which is among six banks holding \$14 million in defaulted city notes. In the letter, Mr. Cox said that while

he had not reviewed the mayor's latest proposal, his bank would not move to collect its \$5 million share of the debt until after the referendum.

Councilman Earle Turner said that with assurance that the banks would not press for payment of the debt, there was no reason for Mayor Kucinich to go ahead with plans to furlough the city employees.

Layoff notices were distributed to 875 police on Tuesday and safety officials began to give them to 450 firefighters yesterday.

The mayor's austerity plan would remove young officers from the police and fire departments, board up recreation facilities and reduce garbage collection from once a week to twice a month.

Children's Safety

Mayor Kucinich has said the cuts would mean the city could not guarantee the safety of children when a school desegregation plan is implemented in February.

Leaders of the police and fire unions said they would go to court

in an effort to block the layoffs. The garbage-collectors' union has threatened a strike Tuesday if even one of its members is idled.

"The city is gambling with the citizens' lives," said Jack Gannon, president of the firefighters' union. The firemen scheduled a strike vote for Sunday after a three-hour meeting last night, conducted, Mr. Gannon said, in a "total air of militancy."

Mr. Gannon, who wore a black suit, told reporters: "I'm dressed for a funeral — the death of a city."

Search for Bodies of Youths Continues

Alleged Illinois Sex Killer Tries Suicide

DES PLAINES, Ill., Dec. 28 (AP) — John Gacy, who allegedly has confessed to the sex slayings of 32 persons, tried to kill himself while in the Cook County Jail hospital, according to newspaper reports.

The suicide attempt was made Saturday, a source said. Gacy, charged with murdering one youth and under investigation in the killings as many as 31 more teen-agers and young men, reportedly tried to strangle himself with a towel. Authorities were not available for comment.

Since the suicide attempt, Gacy has been strapped to his bed and released only for brief exercises under the watch of guards, it was reported.

Gacy, a contractor, reportedly has told authorities that he had sexual relations with boys and young men and then strangled them.

17 Bodies Found

Police have found 17 bodies in Gacy's home since last week. Another one was found last month in the Des Plaines River and allegedly linked to Gacy by items found in his home. Investigators said a burial map drawn by Gacy led them to more bodies yesterday.

Investigators discovered the skeletal remains in a crawl space under the house, said Dr. Robert Stein, the Cook County medical examiner.

"The scene inside that house is indescribable in its horror," Dr. Stein said. "It's like a battlefield."

SWAPO Leaders Leave Detention

WINDHOEK, South-West Africa, Dec. 28 (AP) — All six SWAPO leaders detained at the start of South-West African internal elections this month have been released, police reported yesterday.

The executives of the internal wing of the South-West African People's Organization were detained without charges Dec. 3 after bomb explosions in Windhoek before elections for a constituent assembly.

SWAPO rejected the election and threatened to disrupt the five days of voting, insisting on a United Nations-supervised vote. The winner of the election, the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, supported by South Africa, subsequently agreed to hold a second election next year — with certain stipulated conditions — under UN supervision.

Albania Seeking U.K.-Held Gold

VIENNA, Dec. 28 (Reuters) — Albania, which has been seeking Western economic partners since its break with China in July, said yesterday that Britain must return \$25 million (about \$16 million) of Albanian gold before normal relations could be established.

Speaking in Tirana, Premier Mehmet Shehu said that the gold, which fell into Nazi and then British hands during World War II, has been blocked in Britain despite an Allied agreement to return it. The Albanian news agency reported.

British officials said last month that they were studying a possible resumption of diplomatic relations with Albania and would welcome Albanian approaches on relations or expanded trade.

Pope Prepares for Trip

VATICAN CITY, Dec. 28 (UPI) — Pope John Paul II today met the representative of the president of Mexico to discuss arrangements for his visit there next month for the Latin American Bishops Conference.

Jones Son Fears Incrimination in U.S. Cult Probe

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 28 (AP) — An adopted son of James Jones appeared yesterday before a U.S. grand jury here and, his lawyer said later, refused to answer more than a dozen questions about his membership in the Peoples Temple because of possible self-incrimination.

Tim Jones, 20, was the fourth witness known to have been interrogated before the grand jury, which is investigating the slaying of Rep. Leo Ryan, D-Calif., near the cult's Guyana settlement Nov. 18.

Tim Jones' attorney, Peter Keane, said that his client had been asked whether he had had any knowledge that Rep. Ryan, who had led a fact-finding expedition to the Jonestown settlement, was to have been assassinated. Mr. Keane said that his client also was asked about his relationships with Timothy Stoen and Terri Buford, once chief aides to the older Jones.

Tim Jones' mother, Rita Tupper, was among the more than 900 followers of the older Jones who committed suicide or were slain in Jonestown in the hours after Rep. Ryan's death.

Mr. Keane said that his client declined to answer every question of substance, not because he did not wish to cooperate with the grand jury but because he had not been offered immunity from prosecution.

After four years with the cleaning company, Mrs. Tshetshe's weekly wage is roughly equivalent to the daily pay of a white clerk straight out of school. "Do I get mad?" she says, when asked about the disparity between the relative affluence of whites and the poverty of blacks. "Sometimes I do, but mostly I try to forget about it, try and get used to it. What is the value of getting angry?"

Among items in the family budget, the \$20.40 monthly rent, increased 40 percent by the government earlier this year, is one of the heaviest. Another is food. With the Government having sharply restricted the number of grocery stores in Soweto, prices in local shops are high, often 30 percent above those at white-owned stores in Johannesburg. Sarah, ever frugal, prefers to do her grocery shopping in the city, carrying the bags home on the train.

One day Patricia returned from school at midmorning in tears. Her teacher had sent her home to get a uniform blazer and belt to go with her tunic, items that would have cost Sarah the equivalent of \$34.50. The problem was patched over with the teacher, but Sarah worried about the damage to her granddaughter's pride. "The child must feel so inferior," she said. "What a shame!"

By 2:30 p.m., Miriam has been sitting for almost eight hours on a wooden bench at the employment office on Polly Street, which is set amid a cluster of scrapyards, auto-repair shops and gas stations close to downtown skyscrapers. Finally she gives up. As she heads for the exit, a friend asks if she will be back the next day. She nods and heads for the train.

The young woman has listed her preference as factory work because it pays best, but she will take anything — housework, waiting on tables, office cleaning. However, with hundreds of thousands of blacks unemployed, and with the figure rising by at least 20,000 a month, the lines at the employment office grow each day. Today, Miriam was 25th in line when the office opened its doors. Only the first six got jobs.

After waiting together for weeks, and in some cases months, the

women at the employment office develop a camaraderie. Some play cards, some talk, others knit. Miriam, smartly dressed in a white blouse and blue skirt, sits alone, hands folded on her lap. Twice, she gets up to buy a soft drink at a cafeteria nearby, pausing to exchange a few words with the counter girl.

At 3:15 p.m., Abner has finished his afternoon break at the offices of Allied Publishing Ltd., a few miles away. Now he is back at his desk, one of a group of clerks checking shipment orders for the magazines and newspapers distributed by the company. Most of the clerks are black, but a couple of whites do similar work.

"He's one of our brightest boys," said Stephen Naude, the supervisor, showing a visitor into an office behind a glass screen at the corner of the floor. Mr. Naude, 37, said that the company was proud of the relations between its white and black employees, which he said were better than in many concerns. "I only make one rule, and that is that nobody discusses politics at work," he said. "Once that is made clear, everybody gets along fine."

In Soweto the next weekend, Abner smiled. "Did he tell you that?" he asked. "It's not so bad, but it's not so good either. Some days we quarrel all the time."

The young man said that there was resentment about differences in salaries, which he said conflicted with the company's commitment to the principle of equal pay for equal work. After 18 months, he receives \$28 a week, with an extra \$17.25 for a 12-hour shift supervising loading at a local newspaper on Saturday nights. A white clerk doing similar work, with a Saturday shift, receives about \$50 a week.

2-Day Strike Delays Spain Airline Flights

MADRID, Dec. 28 (Reuters) — Flights of the Spanish national airline, Iberia, were delayed today for the second day because of a 48-hour strike by cabin staff, union officials said.

About a third of the company's 2,300 cabin attendants struck to press demands for a joint pay agreement with Iberia pilots.

Pentagon to Seek Funding To Revamp A-Arms Plants

By Walter Pincus

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (AP) — The administration plans to ask Congress for \$500 million during the next five years to modernize the nation's nuclear-weapons building complex, according to informed sources.

The first \$100 million for the program is expected to be included in the fiscal 1980 Department of Energy budget that is being completed at the Office of Management and Budget, the sources said.

The money would be requested while many existing programs face budget cuts.

The government-owned nuclear-weapons complex consists of laboratories, test facilities, manufacturing and assembly plants from California to Florida.

Some of the key facilities date to the start of the first atomic-bomb program during World War II. Others began operation in the 1950s, when the nuclear-weapons program first went into high gear.

A Department of Energy study last year found that 14.4 percent of the nuclear-weapons production equipment was in "poor physical condition and/or inadequate technology status at the end of 1976."

Panel's Warning

A report that same year by a House Armed Services subcommittee said that "putting off the modernization and upgrading of the national security nuclear-weapons facilities... could be a form of military disarmament."

The decision to finance an upgrading of the complex was made as the United States is about to undertake its most ambitious nuclear-weapons building program in 20 years. During the next five years, the government plans to add to the stockpile a new submarine-launched Trident intercontinental ballistic missile, a new land-based Minuteman 3 warhead and a new air-launched cruise missile.

In addition, strategic and tactical nuclear bombs are being developed along with nuclear artillery and battlefield missiles.

A major focus in the upgrading of weapons buildings will be the plant at Oak Ridge, Tenn., where the Department of Energy's study found serious deterioration in the buildings and equipment. About 43 percent of the utilities at that plant were classified "poor and/or inadequate" in the study. Oak Ridge processes and fabricates uranium parts of the nuclear weapons.

Another plant that will receive attention will be the Pantex plant at Amarillo, Texas, where all U.S. nuclear warheads are assembled. Pantex has received additional Department of Energy funds to make its World War II-era structure safer. An explosion in March

of last year at a high-explosive research facility at Pantex killed three persons.

At congressional hearings last year, Herman Roser, manager of the national DOE nuclear-weapons complex, said he believed the present Pantex facility should be replaced "with a new and modern plant" but that it would take \$ to 10 years to do that without interrupting production.

Meanwhile, he said, upgrading of the plant is needed because, "we have come to the conclusion that (it) doesn't meet the latest safety or safeguard criteria."

The Savannah River plant in South Carolina, where the Department of Energy manufactures plutonium and tritium used in hydrogen weapons, was termed a situation of "galloping obsolescence" by the House Armed Services study.

Salary Levels Depend on Race, Soweto's Blacks Say

(This is the third article in a series by John F. Burns, a New York Times correspondent who lived for two weeks with a black family to study the strictures of apartheid.)

By John F. Burns

SOWETO, South Africa (NYT) — Shortly before 6 a.m., Sarah gets off the train at Ikwezi and walks home. Some mornings, she arrives in time to say goodbye to Miriam, who spends her days at the employment office in Johannesburg looking for work.

Today Miriam has already departed, hoping to be at the head of the line when the office opens at 7 a.m. Sarah's sons, who come home from work after she leaves for Johannesburg late in the afternoon, see their mother only on weekends.

After folding her blanket atop a neat pile of clothes in her bedroom, Sarah makes breakfast for the children, an acorn-baked porridge with a mug of tea. Then she packs Patricia and Henry off to the Phakamani primary school, two blocks away, and beds down for a few hours sleep.

By 10:30 a.m., she is up doing the housework. Particular care is taken with the living room, especially the prize family possession, a \$300 radio-phonograph. The appliance is paid for now, and that eases the strain on the family budget, but its batteries have been dead for months. With reserves of less than 10 rand (\$11.50), Sarah has been unable to replace them.

From the trash bins at work, Sarah has collected items to decorate the room. On the mantle is a porcelain mug marked "Present From London miniature liquor bottles opened miniature liquor bottles soccer player, has pasted a color photograph of the Kaiser Chiefs, Soweto's professional team, on the wall.

Hands in Prayer

Nearby is a copper plaque showing two hands in prayer, a gift to Sarah from her children. The freshly burnished plaque has an inscription that Sarah, a regular churchgoer, likes to quote: "More things are wrought by prayer than this world dreams of."

The cleaning done, she sits down at the lace-covered table. "I am so tired," she says, spreading her elbows across the table. "I would even like to quit my job, stay home. But what can I do? What can any of us do?"

Orphaned at 9, and sent out to work as a 30-shilling-a-week child's maid in Johannesburg when she was 15, Mrs. Tshetshe has had only one holiday in 33 years, apart from two weeks' leave for each of her pregnancies. In 1953, the family she worked for took her on a beach vacation to Durban, where she looked after the children. Later,

when the children grew up, she was dismissed.

With four members of the family working, the \$12.85 a week that she earns from Building Cleaning Services Ltd., the city's largest office-cleaning company, is less important to the family's survival now than at some times in the past. But she fears that her sons could lose their jobs, as they have before, pushing the family's total income, now close to \$450 a month, back below the poverty line. As things stand, only a fraction of the total income goes into the family budget, since each son keeps most of his pay.

After four years with the cleaning company, Mrs. Tshetshe's weekly wage is roughly equivalent to the daily pay of a white clerk straight out of school. "Do I get mad?" she says, when asked about the disparity between the relative affluence of whites and the poverty of blacks. "Sometimes I do, but mostly I try to forget about it, try and get used to it. What is the value of getting angry?"

Among items in the family budget, the \$20.40 monthly rent, increased 40 percent by the government earlier this year, is one of the heaviest. Another is food. With the Government having sharply restricted the number of grocery stores in Soweto, prices in local shops are high, often 30 percent above those at white-owned stores in Johannesburg. Sarah, ever frugal, prefers to do her grocery shopping in the city, carrying the bags home on the train.

One day Patricia returned from school at midmorning in tears. Her teacher had sent her home to get a uniform blazer and belt to go with her tunic, items that would have cost Sarah the equivalent of \$34.50. The problem was patched over with the teacher, but Sarah worried about the damage to her granddaughter's pride. "The child must feel so inferior," she said. "What a shame!"

By 2:30 p.m., Miriam has been sitting for almost eight hours on a wooden bench at the employment office on Polly Street, which is set amid a cluster of scrapyards, auto-repair shops and gas stations close to downtown skyscrapers. Finally she gives up. As she heads for the exit, a friend asks if she will be back the next day. She nods and heads for the train.

The young woman has listed her preference as factory work because it pays best, but she will take anything — housework, waiting on tables, office cleaning. However, with hundreds of thousands of blacks unemployed, and with the figure rising by at least 20,000 a month, the lines at the employment office grow each day. Today, Miriam was 25th in line when the office opened its doors. Only the first six got jobs.

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6-Day Hotel Strike Is Over in Canaries

LAS PALMAS, Canary Islands, Dec. 28 (AP) — A six-day hotel and restaurant strike on the resort island of Gran Canaria ended this afternoon after an agreement was reached between workers and employers.

The workers decided to return to work after employers agreed on a demand for 25,000 pesetas (\$357) a minimum monthly salary, an increase of 25 percent.

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Seoul's Challenge

South Korean President Park Chung Hee's decision to release 106 political prisoners is no less welcome for its having an evident political purpose. The dissidents freed include the prisoner best known abroad, Kim Dae Jung, who took 45 percent of the presidential vote in 1971 and subsequently was jailed for denouncing President Park's dictatorial ways. The other Korean prisoner well known outside his country, Kim Chi Ha, who had won honor both as a poet and as a dissident, had his life sentence commuted to a 20-year prison term. They and the others are affected by decrees issued for President Park's inauguration Wednesday for a new six-year term. He was born president since seizing power to a coup in 1961.

We underline the overseas reputations of two prisoners because of the strong suggestion that President Park decided on an amnesty to soften the Carter administration's criticism of South Korea's human-rights record. In November, Mr. Carter in effect offered to confer on President Park the prestige of a summit meeting in 1979 if Mr. Park would do something meaningful on human rights. The traumatic "Koreagate" scandal, with its perceived threat of American abandonment, was seemingly behind them. But the even more traumatic American troop-withdrawal plan, carrying to Koreans the same threat, still stretched ahead. Mr. Park presumably thought it was a good moment to cut some of his losses. Jimmy Carter, dangling the summit, made it worth his while.

There is, we grant, something wrong about giving President Park credit for freeing people whom, by American lights, he should not

have locked up — especially when perhaps 200 other political prisoners remain in jail and the political system allowing a president to lock them up remains unchanged. But it is worth pointing out that President Park has his own domestic reasons to appear conciliatory. He does not rule as a total dictator. In recent parliamentary elections, his party was actually outpolled for the first time by the leading opposition party, 34 percent to 32 percent. Fewer than one-third of the voters endorsed his leadership. His dominance in parliament is assured only by a constitutional provision (he wrote the constitution) allowing the president to appoint a full third of the members.

One wonders whether the standing in the United States that President Park has lost over the years by the way he treats his non-Communist political rivals has been justified by the political stability and control he supposedly has gained. Or whether he thinks so. Regardless, we suspect now that, whatever the threat Mr. Park may feel from his dissidents, a deeper challenge arises from the Korean underclass. Most South Koreans seem to be as fiercely anti-Communist as the president; that is the irony and the waste of his persecution of dissidents. The country's explosive economic growth, however, has produced a class of citizens whose expectations for a better life have been aroused even as they have come to feel that they are not getting their proper share of the fruits of growth. Not in looking for Communist agents among the elite but in dealing with the legitimate grievances of the people does the Seoul government's challenge now lie.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

South Asian Dilemmas

There is a sorrowful similarity to the crises in India and Pakistan. The governments are using the framework of the law to move against former leaders, Indira Gandhi and Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, whose old constituencies are substantially intact. Mrs. Gandhi and Mr. Bhutto have responded by mobilizing their followers against the governments. These painful exercises are going on, moreover, against the fresh geopolitical uncertainty caused, or rather signified, in south Asia by the expressions "Afghanistan" and "Iran."

In still-democratic India, barely a month after her re-election to Parliament, Mrs. Gandhi has been expelled by that body and jailed briefly for abusing her powers as prime minister by ordering the harassment of government officials probing the business activities of her son. She claims political vengeance on the part of Prime Minister Morarji Desai, who ended her harsh "emergency rule" and swept her from power in 1977, and she has politicized every phase of the proceedings against her. With an eye to turning her incarceration to advantage, she has sent her supporters into the streets — or at least smiled as they made their own way. Her jail term may leave her better fit to challenge Mr. Desai, who is having his difficulties anyway, than she was when she went in. Precisely that

prospect had led some of his aides to argue against adorning her with a martyr's halo.

The stakes are even higher in military-ruled Pakistan. Mr. Bhutto was convicted earlier this year of ordering a rival's assassination and he has since been conducting a legal appeal. He has been making a political appeal, too, relying on the fact that Gen. Mohammed Zia ul-Haq, who deposed him, lacks the legitimacy he won by virtue of being elected. In fact, until last September, Gen. Zia could claim he was operating as military administrator under the 1973 constitution. But then he named himself president outside the constitution. He has since faced a new and serious internal challenge quite apart from Mr. Bhutto.

Now, if the courts and, in turn, Gen. Zia sustain Mr. Bhutto's death sentence, the country will likely explode. If Mr. Bhutto is let off, the government, including much of the army, will be disgraced. Mr. Bhutto is playing it like a riverboat gambler, staking his nation's fate and his own on beating the case against him and on bringing the government down.

The United States has been mercifully slow to offer gratuitous advice. India and Pakistan need to be left to deal with their tortuous dilemmas themselves.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Cape Horn Peacemaker

Pope John Paul II has lifted the threat of war that has been clouding the southern tip of South America. Bitterness between Argentina and Chile had been mounting over ownership of three small islands at the mouth of the Beagle Channel, which runs south of Tierra del Fuego.

The hard-line military faction in Argentina appeared to be working up to a grab of the islands. Troops were alerted along the Andean border, and ships of both Argentina and Chile were deployed at the southern tip of the continent.

The pope defused this situation by offering to have his personal representative, Cardinal Antonio Samore, visit the two nations to seek "an honorable and peaceful settlement of the affair." The offer was accepted by both parties.

ties and the cardinal, a former president of the Vatican's Commission for Latin America, lost no time in flying to Buenos Aires. He is now trying, in conversations with officials of both countries, to get them to reduce the buildup of their armed forces and to agree to arbitration.

Chile, the weaker party, has shown itself ready to compromise. The Chilean offer to restrict its zone of ocean control around these islands to a radius of 12 miles, rather than the 200 miles that is now international custom, is a gesture toward a reasonable settlement. Meanwhile, papal prestige is keeping the peace in the neighborhood of Cape Horn.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

The Outrage Machine

A lot of energy and emotion went into Western opposition to the Vietnam war. The Fondas, the Bertrand Russells and the McGoverns had a lovely party while it lasted. The universities were turned over by rioting students. President Johnson was driven from office and Vanessa Redgrave put on a white hatband in mourning for the Vietnamese. Now we have a threat of mass suicide by people without hope, a new sort of demonstration not at all like the solidarity with the Viet Cong gatherings which took place in

Grosvenor Square and on the American campuses. We are learning that it is possible to have peace and also to die cruel deaths in great numbers. Somehow the Outrage Machine which made such violent peace propaganda is not operating for the Boat People. They can die quietly. The West . . . may have to look around at the comforts of Christmas and ask if there is not room between San Francisco and Frankfurt, Stavanger and Cape Town for a better policy than live and let die.

— From the Daily Express (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 29, 1903

NEW YORK — The *Anaconda Standard* commented in an editorial: "The recent threats upon the life of the president, and the incidence of deranged persons who actually do attack him, have gotten completely out of hand. The solution is simple. President Roosevelt is handy with firearms. If some day he should be attacked, and if, then and there, he were to fill his assailant full of lead, the people of the United States would be greatly gratified. By all means, let the president of the United States take a pistol. He will certainly only use it when it would do most good."

Fifty Years Ago

December 29, 1928

CHICAGO — In 1914 there were 7,000 millionaires in the United States; today the figure is put at between 30,000 and 40,000. At the convention of the Statistical Association here this week, a Federal Reserve official offered two reasons for the rise. First, the great debasement of the currency since World War I; second, the enormous increases in security values. But the official did not advise people to seek millions via the speculative route, which he characterized as "incomparably the greatest gamble the world has ever known."



The Stakes in China

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — After 30 years of oppressive controls on every aspect of its citizens' lives, the most populous country on earth is taking tentative steps toward a more humane order. After 30 years of near-isolation from the main economic currents of the capitalist world, it is eagerly seeking foreign investment and trade.

What is happening in China today is a momentous opportunity for freedom and economic development. The opportunity inevitably carries with it a high risk of failure — of the People's Republic slipping back into ideological rigidity. Some of us remember the hopes that were crushed with the Prague Spring in 1968. The stakes are even higher now in China.

Reality

That is the reality that underlies the American debate about diplomatic relations with China. Those who oppose President Carter's decision to normalize relations are really saying that the United States should play less than its full part at a critical time and place in world history. Or they are somehow closing their eyes to great events.

The folly of the opposition argument, or its blindness, was bravely demonstrated the other day by George Bush, the Republican hopeful who once headed the U.S. Liaison office in Peking. Writing in *The Washington Post*, Bush said President Carter had acted "without cause or benefit."

The United States, Bush suggested, got desired economic and political benefits from the existing unofficial relationship — without bestowing formal recognition on Peking. Bush has been saying that for some time, so his argument has the virtue of consistency. But to go on with it now is to ignore the extraordinary drama of recent months.

Under the leadership of Teng Hsiao-ping, the deputy prime minister, China has reversed long-held positions. Last October it signed a treaty with Japan: a step of profound importance. It is sending students abroad, emphasizing the need for modern science and technology, experimenting with freedom of expression. It is opening itself to the world, economically and culturally.

The United States has the strongest reasons to encourage those trends — and to do so now. We are unlikely to have a more moderate,

pragmatic figure than Teng to deal with in Peking. He is 74 years old. And the speed with which he handled the normalization question this month made clear how urgently he wanted the reinforcement that a full American relationship could give his policies.

The overpowering concern of the Chinese leadership is the perceived threat from the Soviet Union. There again Teng and his colleagues obviously felt that a formal relationship with the United States, would strengthen China's security. The United States, for its part, has a strong interest in Chinese independence from Soviet influence.

On the strategic question Bush made a remarkable argument. The abrogation of the defense treaty with the Nationalists on Taiwan, he said, "diminished American credibility in the world." And "in the privacy of the Great Hall," he ventured, "the Chinese are acutely aware of that."

In other words, in Bush's view, China sought a relationship with the United States that would actually reduce America's ability to help China withstand Soviet pressure. It is an argument reminiscent of Groucho Marx's comment that he "wouldn't want to belong to any club that would have me as a member." Teng Hsiao-ping has a sense of humor, but he does not joke about China's security.

The timing of President Carter's move was right for a reason beyond the rush of events in China. The non-Communist countries of east Asia are in an extremely confident state today, and their relations with the United States are better than they have been for years. Thailand, the Philippines, Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia and South Korea can all accept the new U.S.-China relationship with equanimity; and Japan is on course already.

Taiwan, too, is really in a strong position to survive the change. It is thriving economically. Its relations with other countries that have recognized Peking are good in fact if not in formality. And despite the public protests against the American shift, the official mood on the island seems calm. Nationalist President Chiang-kun, in a moderate speech, ruled out such reactions as an approach to the Soviet Union.

Then why would George Bush, who knows something about the

Chinese reality, make an argument so divorced from it? The answer evidently lies in politics. Bush fancies himself as a nominee for president, and he sees the Republican Party moving to the right. If Ronald Reagan should falter, he wants to be an acceptable substitute.

In contrast to Bush, Gerald Ford reacted to the Carter announcement with helpful support. He made clear that he would have done the same. But in the months ahead we are likely to hear more of overheated words like Bush's. ("The tragic fact is . . .") In the debate about China policy, strong reasons of national interest are going to be up against emotion and demagoguery.

CAIRO — The United States has become — to use the current jargon — a "full partner" in Middle Eastern affairs. This goes for matters of war, peace and economics. It goes for Arab, Israeli and Iranian matters. This is America's moment in the Middle East. It is a role that the United States has coveted and that it now must live with.

America may be a declining power elsewhere but it is pre-eminent and overextended in this part of the world. Several years ago Henry Kissinger wanted to "export" the Soviet Union from this region and that was easily accomplished. That was not so much his own skill at work; it was something that Egypt, Israel and Saudi Arabia wanted. The demise of Soviet influence illuminated the extent to which the Soviet Union has been and remains a flawed power: long on military might but with little if any cultural lure and appeal.

Europe too had long ceased to be a major presence in Middle Eastern affairs. Power was to pass in the United States, the one country that supplies the technology of war and sponsors the diplomacy of peace, that exports the gadgets of consumption and the food shipments that keep regimes afloat, that implicitly promises rulers a certain protection against their own subjects and against the hazards of living in an explosive part of the world.

Taiwan

We feel sad and furious on hearing President Carter's abrupt announcement of the decision to normalize relations with the Peking government at the expense of Taiwan's future.

Certainly this hasty decision to sacrifice an old ally on the part of President Carter must have been made for very good reasons. One very good reason could be the president's own serious concern for the success in the next presidential election which seems to take precedence over the honor and integrity of the American people. The desire for "massive applause" throughout the nation furnished without doubt another very, very good reason. His decision has indeed plunged the Taiwan people into a rather inconvenient situation for the moment, but at least they can be thankful for one thing — that Mr. Carter, liar and hypocrite, is not their president.

ERIC YANG,
Association of Chinese Students in Belgium,
Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium.

For Third World, A Missed Chance

By Jonathan Power

LONDON — Long past are the heady days when it was thought that with OPEC the poor nations of the Third World had a weapon in their hands that the rich nations would respect. But who can forget the charged atmosphere of 1974 and 1975 when none less than Henry Kissinger, like some Christmas grocer, was dealing out cookies to the street urchins in case the big boys threw bricks through the window.

There was of course good reason for his actions. The great oil-price hike of 1973 had come like a bolt out of the blue — or so it seemed to those who concerned themselves with foreign policy and little with economics. Where was it going to stop? Were the copper producers going to form a cartel next, followed by the coffee producers, tin, bauxite and cocoa? The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries was splashing its money around, threatening to organize the poor for Armageddon. Sheikh Yamani, the Saudi oil minister, hinted that oil prices would go through the roof if the West did not immediately concede defeat.

Commitments

A new economic order, a planetary bargain, a global compact — out the words tumbled and Kissinger, chivying his European partners as he went, descended from the clouds into the World Food Conference in Rome, the UN special session in New York, the North-South dialogue in Paris, the United Nations trade and development talks in Nairobi, making speech after speech, each one containing its own special commitment. There would be a world food reserve, the end of hunger by 1985, support for commodity agreements to even out the violent swings in raw-material prices, an increase in aid, reform of the International Monetary Fund, an international resources bank to increase private investment, and even, such was the mood of generosity, an offer to modify the world's climate. Nothing was impossible, given goodwill — and restraint on oil prices.

When Jimmy Carter came to power his initial response was to up the bid. Kissinger's unfinished business, like a world grain reserve, would be doubled within four years. And the centerpiece of the Third World demand, a "commodity fund" to support raw-material prices, the one thing that Kissinger's economic advisers could not swallow, would be seriously discussed.

Carter, however, was left like a man riding a horse that had already bolted from beneath him. OPEC came 1977 was no longer pushing. It had its own problems to deal with — not least the beginnings of an oil glut and big bills to be paid, the consequence of three years of profligate spending. Being a vanguard for the Third World was way down on its list of priorities. (The Iranian trouble, although forcing a new round of price rises, will if anything make OPEC members more wary of taking on causes other than their own.)

OPEC's change of direction had registered its impact on Congress and European governments. They no longer felt the urge to implement Kissinger's or Carter's pledges. Indeed, all this was becoming apparent as early as the summer of 1976, four or five months before Carter was elected.

Political Emphasis

Carter, it may be argued, was aware from the beginning that it would be difficult to realize his rhetoric. Rather than consuming political capital arguing the cause of the economic needs of the Third World, where he is constrained by Congress and the Europeans, he has concentrated his energies on their political concerns. He has moved adventurously on southern Africa and Panama. He has established diplomatic relations with China and has made some effort to dilute military commitments to oppress the Third World regimes.

This perhaps explains the American side, but what about the Europeans and the Japanese? Apart from the Scandinavians and the Dutch, there is no reason to expect the election of Kissinger enthusiasm. With a better historical record than the United States to cushion their consciences, they spent too much time criticizing the U.S. proposals. This slowed down the pace of negotiations at a critical period when momentum was everything.

The Third World comes out little better. The position of supplicant is never an easy one, but the question remains: Why did the Third World put so much of its energies and political capital into fighting for the common fund, a clumsy umbrella-type financial structure meant, even out the savage swings in raw-material prices, but so complicated it is likely to develop into a bureaucratic nightmare?

Opportunity Missed

They should have used the Kissinger-OPEC period of heightened activity to push for concessions that could have been implemented relatively speedily while the OPEC electricity was still in the air. Trade concessions, for example. The last three years have seen a multitude of restrictive agreements unilaterally imposed by the Western nations. Restrictions that are turning the clock back for the Third World's drive to industrialize. A carefully concentrated attack on trade barriers in 1974 and 1975 could have avoided much of this.

It was an opportunity missed.

Tall Order for U.S. in Mideast

By Fouad Ajami

CAIRO — The United States Middle Easterners invited America into their midst. It was an invitation that America wanted. There were tangible interests at stake. But there was also the feeling of a new frontier, the challenge of saving the Middle East from its "passions" and from the baggage of its history. The Middle East was to be what Southeast Asia turned out to be — so much blood and treasure — not to be a place where America makes a difference and where resources are committed for good reason. This has bred a certain dependency in this region, a feeling that the distant superpower will do it all: install telephones in Cairo that work, offer Egypt a "Carter plan" for economic recovery, float Israel economically yet without interfering in its affairs, enable Saudi Arabia to modernize while escaping the dislocations of change, bring reluctant Arabs and Israelis together, protect President Anwar Sadat's flank against his Arab rivals. This is obviously a tall order, the stuff from which disillusionment and large blunders are made.

Different assumptions are made by America's "friends" in the area about America's commitment. Two countries that have a "special relationship" with America — Saudi Arabia and Israel — have irreconcilable positions over Jerusalem. Jordan considers itself an American ally and even Syria maintains a stronger American connection than her rejectionist friends assume. Plenty of promises have been made by this and by the previous administration. The Carter administration has to face up, candidly and forthrightly, to the limits of American power and must state clearly what it can and cannot deliver, specifying the limits and terms of its special relationship.

This has to be done at a time when America's Middle Eastern presence itself has become a political and cultural issue. For some, it is a tantalizing thing, representing power, possibilities, the prospects of an American-sponsored peace. For others it is a violation of self and being, a surrender to alien ways, and a futile search for a way out of the Middle Eastern impasse. Men anxiously search for scapegoats to explain events — from corruption, to rent, shocking cultural trends, Middle Eastern capitals to diplomatic stalemate — find it easy to blame it all on the resource superpower.

In the Arab states and in Israel, some monumental ambitions are matured in the aftermath of the 1948 Arab-Israeli war are collapsing. Israel, some lessons deferred or not, are beginning to sink in that society sorts out its own chances about what it values most about its place and future.

Reckoning
If this is America's moment in the Middle East, it is also a moment of reckoning. America cannot spare Middle Eastern states the agonies of social chaos, or prop up rulers who have no touch with their own people, shelter societies from painful theological or economic realities, make the Palestinians disappear and drop their claims. Care to be exercised and some honest American statements must be made so that the frontier does not up like the previous one in Southeast Asia: with tragedy for the inhabitants and disillusionment the power from afar.

Fouad Ajami, assistant professor of politics at Princeton University wrote this article for *The New York Times*.

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If Patients Not Advised of Risks

N.Y. Doctors Liable in Abnormal Births

By Lesley Oelsner

NEW YORK, Dec. 28 (NYT) — If a doctor fails to advise a patient properly that she faces particular risks of bearing an abnormal child, and she then gives birth to such a child, the doctor may be required to pay the lifelong special costs of caring for it, the New York State Court of Appeals ruled yesterday.

The court split 5 to 2 on the issue. The dissenters said that the ruling would prompt doctors in marginal cases to recommend abortions, rather than risk being sued. In some cases, they said, "otherwise healthy children will be unnecessarily aborted as the only alternative to the threat of pecuniary liability."

Through the ruling by the state's highest court, New York joined a growing number of states that in recent years have allowed doctors to be subject to lawsuits in such cases. Numerous other states, though — perhaps half, according to lawyers in the case — have continued to hold this kind of litigation.

The court acted in two companion cases from Long Island, one in-

volving a 3½-year-old retarded and brain-damaged girl suffering from Down's syndrome, commonly known as mongolism, the other involving a girl who was born with a kidney disease and died of it when she was 2½.

Not Given Test

The mother in the first case, Dolores Becker, was 37 at the time she became pregnant, in September, 1974. The risk of bearing a child with Down's syndrome increases with age. There is a test, known as amniocentesis, that can be given to pregnant women to determine if the fetus has this disorder. Mrs. Becker was not given the test. She says she was not advised of the existence of the syndrome, or of the

In the second case, the mother, Hetty Park, gave birth in 1969 to a child who had the polycystic kidney disease and died five hours after birth. By her account, her doctors advised her that her chances of having a second child with that affliction were practically nil. She then became pregnant again and

gave birth to the child involved in the case.

Both women sued their doctors on a number of counts. The premises underlying their cases is that, if they had known of the risks of bearing abnormal children — and in Mrs. Becker's case, if she had taken the test — they would have obtained abortions.

Yesterday's ruling does not mean that the doctors either case are necessarily liable. Nor does it mean that doctors generally will automatically be found liable in such cases. The standard rules developed in negligence cases and also in medical malpractice cases apply — in a case involving Down's syndrome, for instance, it would probably have to be shown that it is accepted medical practice in that area to give the amniocentesis test for women of that age group.

Professional Impact

For Mrs. Becker and Mrs. Park there will now be trials of the factual claims. The trials may not take place for a year or two. However, the decision is likely to have a quicker impact on the medical profession generally.

A lawyer for the doctors in the Becker case, Walter Wortman, said that, as a practical matter, a lot of doctors will interpret the decision as almost requiring amniocentesis, which involves withdrawing fluid from the amniotic sac.

The result is that a medical decision will now be made on legal grounds, not medical grounds, he said.

And with amniocentesis in particular, he said, there is another problem. The procedure has some risks, including slightly more chance of miscarriage. It is possible, he said, that women who have the test and suffer complications will sue their doctors for malpractice.

Doctors will be "in a bind," he said. "They're damned if they do and damned if they don't."

The lawyer for the Beckers, John Anthony Bonina, also predicted wide impact for the ruling, but as a victory for patients. "I think it's a great day for the people of the State of New York. I think patients needed it," he said.

The court's decision did not specify what expenses the doctors could be required to pay, saying that issue was best left to trial.



Lido's New Year offering.

Wine

California Vintages Gaining on French

By Jon Winthro

SAINT HELENA, Calif. (JHT) — Any number of blind tastings on both sides of the Atlantic have proven beyond dispute that certain types of California wines are every bit as good as their more famous French counterparts. Not necessarily better, but at least as good.

For the moment, this pretty much applies to only two or three types of wine produced in small quantities by small family wineries in California. But some of the big firms, such as Robert Mondavi here in the Napa Valley, also make outstanding wines — and in ever-increasing quantities.

Perhaps California will never quite match the extraordinary range of wines grown in France's widely varying soils and climates. And then again maybe they will, especially if the French give up the fight, overproducing and oversaturating their wines into permanent second rank.

Precedents

It couldn't happen? Historical precedents to the contrary abound. The wines of ancient Greece were once considered the finest and were exported all over the Mediterranean. The Romans also thought them best — until those Johnnies-come-lately made better wines and took over much of the Greeks' export market.

Gallois wines in their turn found sub favor on Roman tables and in other parts of the empire that in A.D. 92 the Emperor Diocletian decreed the uprooting of half the existing vines in Gaul.

If California wines are the wave of the future, they took an astonishingly short time to get where they are. France has a winemaking tradition that is at least 2,600 years old. What little tradition California had began to accumulate, since the first Spanish missions were established late in the 17th century, was nearly wiped out by Prohibition.

Yet Prohibition may have been a blessing in disguise. It ended during the Depression, which was followed by World War II, and it was only in the postwar era that the vineyards began to pick up seriously again. It meant a fresh start, a new generation of winemakers unburdened with practices of the past.

They have at their disposal the finest oenological school in the world. The University of California at Davis has been praised as the best by such giants of the field as Professor Emile Peynaud of the University of Bordeaux.

In the early '60s, young California winemakers began putting into effect the lessons learned in the explosion of knowledge coming out of the universities and research laboratories.

Sharps and Flats

GENEVA — Budd Johnson will be at the Popcorn Club Dec. 31 to welcome the New Year.

BERN — Singer Vera Love is at the Mocambo through Jan. 2.

LONDON — George Melly is featured at Ronnie Scott's through Dec. 30. Cedar Walton and Pamela Knowles come in Jan. 2 for a two-week engagement. Osibisa is at the Hammersmith Odeon Dec. 31 at 8 p.m. The Digby Fairweather quartet will be at the Pizza Express Jan. 2 at 9 p.m.; the Tony Lee quartet will be there the next night, and the Ron Rubin quartet and Bruce Turner are there Jan. 4.

PARIS — The group Iyons will be at the Theatre Ranelagh Dec. 30 at 5:30 p.m. The Archie Shepp quartet is at the Totem in the Stadium through Dec. 30. Appearing nightly: Steve Lacy at the Campagne Premiere at 8 p.m. through Dec. 31, Chet Baker and Luther Allison at the Chappelle des Lombards at 8 and 11 p.m. through the 31st and singer Anna Prunel at the Petit Forum at 8 p.m. through Jan. 7.

This week's top single record in the United States is "Le Freak" by Chic.

—FRANK VAN BRAXLE

Goat Sale Sets Record

MELBOURNE, Dec. 28 (AP) — An Angora goat was sold today in Hobart for a world record price of 28,000 Australian dollars (about \$31,640). An eight-year-old buck named Glenroy Titanic, the goat was purchased by an unidentified Tasmanian breeder.

80 Attractions Vying for Ticket Buyers

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Dec. 28 (JHT) — The Parisian theater season is at high tide. The holiday visitor has a wide choice with more than 80 attractions on the boards at the moment. Even a list of recommendations swells to overwhelming proportions.

Feydeau's famous farce, "La Puce à l'oreille," spiritedly staged by Jean-Laurent Cochet, is the Comedie-Francaise's New Year's gift, and at the Odeon oned Italian director Giorgio Strehler has unveiled his expansive tribute to Goldoni, "La Trilogie de la Villegiature," in which three plays of 18th-century country life have been woven into a five-hour spectacle of extraordinary theatrical artistry. Shaw's "Heartbreak House," with towering decor and high explosives — is at the Theatre de la Ville, and Voltaire's "Zadig" has been transformed by Jean-Louis

Barraut into an Arabian Nights' divertissement at the Theatre d'Orsay.

The boulevard booms with direct hits. At the Antoine, Jacqueline Maillan, a favorite comedienne, impersonates a Brooklyn widow visiting Tokyo in "Le Pont Japonais," a Barillet-Gredy adaptation of Leonid Spigelgass' comedy, "A Majority of One." The box-office triumph of the year is at the Theatre des Arts-Habert, where Paul Meurisse stars in Sacha Guitry's "Mon Pere Avait Raison," and cinema's Michele Morgan is making her stage debut in "Le Tonitru pour Le Tout," a vehicle fashioned for her at the Palais-Royal by Francoise Dorin with Pierre Moody and Jean-Pierre Bouvier as seasoned out-riders. Robert Hirsch and Rosy Varre cavort as agitated Neapolitans in "Les Papas Naissent dans les Amiroirs" (at the Michodiere), and Jean Plie is experiencing the generation gap in "Le Prefere" of Barillet and Gredy (at the Madeleine). Jean-Pierre Marielle undergoes the perils of petticoat rvanry in Anouilh's latest, "La Culotte," a satirical fantasy about the triumph of Women's Lib (at the Atelier).

At the Theatre Montparnasse there is the charming nursery fable "Peines de Cœur d'une Chatte Anglaise," exquisitely produced and acted by a company in animal masks.

Jacques Dufrilio and Georges Wilsoo — assisted by Fabrice Eberhard — are enacting with impact and humor an Irish play, "Les Aigilleurs," about aged railroad station masters, at the Theatre de l'Oeuvre. There is a beguiling two-person revue, "Attention Fragile," with Anny Duperey and Bernard Giraudeau, at the Theatre St-Georges. It is of Broadway origin, while "Bubbling Brown Sugar," at the Theatre de Paris, is the Harlem of the jazz age imported intact and one of the season's phenomenal hits.

Robert Hossein's circus spectacle version of Victor Hugo's "Notre Dame de Paris" has proven so popular that its run at the Palais des Sports has been extended through Jan. 7. At the Varietes, "La Cage aux Folles," Jean Poiret's farce about a drag cabaret, although already filmed, may still be seen as a "live" show. It has attained a record of 1,800 performances and the end is not yet in sight.

The musical stage offers two lavish operettas with Lehar scores: "Rose de Noel" at the Chatelet and "Le Pays du Sourire" at the Mogador. Line Renaud is the twinkling star of "Parisiene" at the Casino de Paris, and Michel Gysmarthy's "Folie, Je t'Adore" at the Folies-Bergere has singular scenic splendor.

The new Lido has surpassed itself with its latest extravaganza, "Allez Lido" of Pierre Louis-Guerin and Rene Fraday; it is as sumptuous a spectacle as has brightened the boards since Ziegfeld's day.

"Frenesie" at the Bal du Moulin Rouge recreates the Montmartre of Toulouse-Lautrec with picturesque enchantment, and mingles nostalgia with modernity most dexterously. Alain Bernardin, transforming the striptease into a fine art, has another dazzling revue on the 2-by-4 stage of his Crazy Horse Saloon. Patachou is heading the dinner-

spectacle at La Belle Epoque; Jean-Marie Riviere is master of ceremonies at the Paradis Latin, conducting spectators through a maze of brilliant tableaux and hilarious acts, and at L'Alcazar fun and frolic beams in Dick Price's festive nonstop entertainment. Theatrically, it is a very happy New Year.

The London Stage

Good Production Props 'Saratoga'

By John Walker

LONDON, Dec. 28 (JHT) — As an end-of-year diversion, the Royal Shakespeare Company has dug up from some dusty archive an early American play, Bronson Howard's "Saratoga, or Pistols for Seven," which was a New York hit in 1870.

Howard, known as the dean of American drama at the time of his death in 1908, is now largely and not surprisingly forgotten. For "Saratoga," a comedy of rich Americans adrift at a fashionable spa, is totally derivative, based on the worst of European drama of its time. It was possible to Anglicize the play, for a successful London season to 1874, merely by changing the locale to Brighton and altering a few lines of dialogue.

Yet, for all that, the evening at the Aldwych Theatre is a pleasant and delightful one. Just as a bedraggled, shapeless Christmas tree can be given a transitory glamour by draping it in tinsel and lights, so director Ronald Eyre has added little ornaments of his own to the dull original. A shining cast adds a glitter all its own, transforming a low farce into a high comedy.

'Not Wisely, but . . .'

The play has an unusual hero in Bob Sackett, "who loved not wisely, but four well," as the program puts it. Sackett somehow becomes simultaneously engaged to four fashionable beauties, thus providing some sort of action as he tries to conceal the liberality of his love from each one and, having been caught out, tries to escape the consequences.

Howard's sense of humor is repetitious. It consists in setting up a situation and then having it go endlessly wrong. Thus Sackett's unfaithfulness is discovered by the women one after another. When he is challenged to a duel, it is not by one angry man, but by seven, and while he waits for his opponents to arrive, his room is invaded unexpectedly not by one woman but by four, all of whom have to be consoled in one go. Unfortun-

ately, Howard is unable to exploit this escalating madness. He lacks the mechanical genius of a true farceur, while his attempts at epigrammatic wit are too often machine-turned.

But the sprightly playing of the cast keeps the action bubbling. There are some enjoyable running gags, such as Dennis Waterman, as Sackett, teasing on tip-toe whenever he wows the tall Joanna McCallum. Waterman is excellent in the role, always sympathetic, although he is at his funniest in a brilliant extraneous song-and-dance number with a trio of black waiters — an inventive addition by the director to cover the scene changes.

Polly James, Cherie Lunghi and Sheila Reid as the other women in the life give sharply individual performances full of humor, and the cast is a strong one, even down to the smallest parts, such as the exuberant Billie Brown as a son delighted to discover his own mother is as young as he is.

The expertise and high spirits almost convince one that the work can still hold a stage. It seems anyway, an appropriate end for a theatrical year in which good productions have propped up some bad plays.

* * *

Let's not forget that it has been another year for dud musicals, at the Cambridge Theatre Michael Lombardi's "Troubadour," with music by Ray Holder, is a dreary offering saved from total disaster only by the ingenious sets of Tim Goodchild.

Medieval in setting, Lombardi's book is mediocre in concept, a confused tale of courtly love and a romance between a wife-beating troubadour and a pacifist princess that only proves that a little Camelot goes a long way.

The book and lyrics veer between the pedantic and the gratingly anachronistic. The music is bland and the performance ordinary. Kim Braden's hectoring, gossamer princess provides an excellent argument for wife-beating. "Troubadour" is certainly nothing to make a song and dance about.

France's Curie Institute Tackles 'Atomic Diseases'

New Methods Benefit Radiation Victims

PARIS, Dec. 28 (Reuters) — On New Year's Eve more than a decade ago, a Belgian nuclear scientist was taken to a Paris hospital by helicopter with severe radiation burns. He lost one leg, but his life was saved.

The scientist, Ferdinand Jansen, who works at the Belgian nuclear research center at Mol, near Antwerp, came to Paris this month for his bi-annual medical checkup. It is doing well.

Mr. Jansen's case is among about 20 major incidents of radiation exposure to result in treatment at France's Curie Institute, which has developed a revolutionary blood-transfusion technique to deal with "atomic diseases."

With the number of nuclear facilities, including atomic-research centers and power plants, increasing rapidly in Europe, the danger of radiation accidents is also increasing. And few cities can provide adequate medical treatment.

Leading Center

The Curie Institute — named for the discoverers of radium, Pierre and Marie Curie, and housed in a five-story building near the Pantheon — is becoming the leading nuclear-medicine center in Europe.

These radiation victims have died despite treatment at the institute, but the other patients have been saved. In addition to the Belgian survivors include five Frenchmen, two Frenchmen and six Algerians. The Algerians are the latest to undergo treatment here.

The institute boasts some of the world's most sophisticated equipment and a team of highly specialized physicians. The heavy equipment in operating rooms deep underground includes cameras and computerized instruments that locate and measure radiation. They can detect the traces of a radioactive substance and follow the movements of isotopes in a patient with great accuracy.

Dr. Robert Calle, head of the institute, said that considerable progress had been made since bone-marrow grafting on the first radiation victims was performed in 1958. Because of the danger of infection and infection in bone-marrow grafting, blood transfusions are now used in most cases.

Dr. Henri Jammet, executive director of the institute and chief of the board of directors, said that the institute had been founded in 1965 until 1971.

Feared Dead

Greek Ship

LISBON, Portugal, Dec. 28 (AP) — A Greek freighter today was in a storm off Portugal and authorities feared that 21 of the 24 crew were dead.

Officials said that three survivors of four bodies, including that of the captain of the 315-foot Temor, had been recovered but that they feared "the rest of the crew is

medical adviser to the French Atomic Energy Commission, said there were anxious moments in treating some of the nuclear-radiation victims. With every new group of patients, he and his 30 assistants work to determine the extent and the dose of radiation received and its effects on the spine and vital organs.

In June, seven Algerian patients were treated at the institute. They included an elderly woman who died in the hospital, her lungs completely burned. "The others were burned all over like chickens on a spit," Dr. Jammet said.

Instead of bone-marrow transplants, Dr. Jammet and his team used continual transfusion of concentrated red and white corpuscles to replace dying cells. The four survivors are doing well.

Bob Luman, 40, A Country Music Star in U.S., Dies

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 28 (UPI) — Country music entertainer Bob Luman, 40, a member of the Grand Ole Opry cast for 14 years and one of its most popular younger stars, died yesterday of pneumonia.

Mr. Luman had been suffering from continuing health problems. Born in Nacogdoches, Texas, he was best-known for his lively stage shows and such hit records as "Let's Think About Living" and "Lonely Women Make Good Lovers."

The singer-guitarist began his career in the 1960s after turning down a contract to play professional baseball with the Pittsburgh Pirates. He became a regular on the "Louisiana Hayride" radio program in Shreveport, La. where he also had a TV show.

Charles G. Mortimer

WHITE PLAINS, N.Y., Dec. 28 (UPI) — Charles G. Mortimer, 78, retired chairman and chief executive officer of General Foods, died Christmas Day.

Mr. Mortimer joined General Foods in 1928. He served as the company's chief for 11 years beginning in 1954 when he was elected president. He served as chairman of the board or chairman of the board's executive committee from 1965 until 1971.

Lincoln Miller

NORTH BEND, Wash., Dec. 28 (AP) — Lincoln C. Miller, 65, former project manager for NBC International in Saudi Arabia and a former associate chief of the State Department's broadcasting station, now Voice of America, died Monday.

Thomas F. Reynolds

EVANSTON, Ill., Dec. 28 (AP) — Thomas F. Reynolds, 67, a former managing editor of the Chicago Sun-Times and a one-time White House correspondent for UPI, died in an Evanston hospital yesterday.

giving Algerian women and two children, who suffered severe burns all over their bodies, are now undergoing plastic surgery. They must remain under medical surveillance for several years.

The patients came from the Constantine region of eastern Algeria. In all, 22 persons there were exposed to radiation, but the less seriously affected were treated in Algeria.

Metallic Object

Dr. Jammet refused to give more than sketchy details of the radiation source, which he described as a metallic object the size of a pen. It is believed to be an instrument used in checking pipe soldering, mainly in the oil industry.

The object, giving off iridium-192 radiation, was found by children playing in a field. They brought it home and their mother put it in the kitchen. Several weeks passed before it was discovered that the family members and their visiting relatives and friends were affected.

The Yugoslav scientists, including two women, were the victims of an accident at an experimental plant in 1956. They were treated with bone-marrow grafting. A thick liquid containing 10,000 to 15,000 million marrow cells was injected into their circulatory systems.

One of the patients had only 15 white blood cells per cubic millimeter — of a normal 4,000 — left in his body when he was admitted to the Curie Institute.

Healthy Children

Three days after the bone-marrow grafting, blood counts of the patients became practically normal. One of them died as the result of a serious hemorrhage, but the others made a good recovery. The two women have since married and given birth to healthy children.

Dr. Jammet said the Belgian patient picked up a radioactive rod while working at Mol in 1966. His left leg had to be amputated immediately.

Dr. Jammet said that although a number of minor accidents have occurred at Western nuclear plants, security precautions have worked well. But France nonetheless is building up the Curie Institute to deal with major cases.

The Belgian, Austrian, Yugoslav, Italian and Iranian governments have signed contracts for the Curie Institute to care for their radiation victims.

Japanese Actor

Kills Himself

TOKYO, Dec. 28 (AP) — Movie actor Jiro Tamaya, 43, died today after shooting himself at his home in Tokyo, police reported.

Mr. Tamaya had been a leading man in several popular Japanese films. His only well-known part was a foreign film that was of a Japanese detective in the London-movie "Yellow Dog."

He is said to have been depressed since the beginning of the year and reportedly was facing financial difficulties. Mr. Tamaya was estranged from his wife and child.

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Seeks End to Farm Subsidies

**France Said Balking
At EMS Jan. 1 Start**

PARIS, Dec. 28 (Reuters) — France will not join the European Monetary System (EMS), the long-debated link-up of Common Market currencies scheduled to begin on Monday, until its partners agree to phase out controversial farm-price subsidies, a leading government source said today.

The news delivered a blow in the new system which, after months of hard bargaining, was to have begun Monday with all Common Market countries in its ranks except Britain. The source said that the EMS would not come into effect until the problem was solved, and existing monetary arrangements would continue beyond Monday if necessary.

In Brussels, an EEC spokesman said it appeared that the EMS would not be able to start on time unless France withdrew its objections. Emphasizing that he was giving his own, not official, opinion, the spokesman said that the start would have to be delayed until the dispute on farm-price subsidies was settled.

However, the West German government said it was confident that the European Monetary System would be going into operation at the beginning of next month as planned. AP-Dow Jones reported from Frankfurt, spokesman Armin Gruenewald said "the French president has often said publicly that France will join the EMS at its inception. We have heard nothing yet from him to contradict this."

Mr. Gruenewald also said that a demarcation of the French position on the Monetary System Amounts (MCAs) "is not advisable." He said that EEC agriculture ministers will meet Jan. 15 to discuss the matter in a special sitting. He said it was not in certain that France would not meet the foreseen Friday target date for presenting the EEC commission with its working rate for the EMS currency band.

France, along with West Germany, was one of the original advocates of the EMS, a system under which member currencies would float against each other within strict limits, with the intention of creating a zone of currency stability to smooth out West European trade.

But the French government is demanding that its entry into the EMS be accompanied by an agreement on a timetable for the abolition of MCAs, which are used to offset currency fluctuations in Common Market farm trade. France and West Germany have clashed on the issue and several of the nine EEC members refused to abolish MCAs during meetings of the EEC Council of Ministers earlier this month in Brussels (HT, Dec. 22). The effect of phasing out MCAs would be to raise farm prices in France while lowering them in West Germany.

A French expert agreed with officials from other EEC states in Brussels earlier today to a three-week freeze of MCAs to allow breathing space for France and West Germany to resolve their differences. But the French are insisting that MCAs must be abolished in stages if necessary, the source said.

But the source said the EMS could start up at any time after the two countries settled their dispute on MCAs. He stressed that France

China Expansion Facing Political and Fiscal Limits

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (AP-DJ) — There are fiscal, social and political constraints limiting the boom that has developed as China tries to modernize extensively by the year 2000.

The Peking government this year has signed commitments to buy \$27 billion in technology from Japan, Western Europe and the United States, and this level of purchasing has stirred great expectations among sellers.

However, China can not afford everything it wants, and large revenues from its bounteous oil reserves are years away. Crop failures could continue to force high agricultural imports, reducing Peking's ability to pay for industrial goods.

Diplomatic relations with the United States should ease China's financial problems by opening the way for tariff cuts and for U.S. government and commercial loans, but

Qantas Switches to Rolls Engines

In an unusual move, Qantas, the Australian airline, said it is switching to Rolls-Royce engines from Pratt & Whitney to power its Boeing 747 jumbo jets. Qantas, which already has 17 of the jets, is buying two more 747s and said those will use the Rolls RB211-524B engine, rated at 50,000 pounds thrust on takeoff. A Rolls spokesman estimated the initial order would be valued at \$40 million. Other orders could follow. Rolls called the Qantas sale "a significant breakthrough." Pratt & Whitney is a United Technologies unit.

Austria, Ford Discussing Plant

Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky and representatives of Ford Motor and its European subsidiary had another round of talks on the construction of a Ford plant in Austria. While Mr. Kreisky some time ago considered Austria's chance to get the \$1.5-million plant as promising, Ford representatives said a decision could not be expected before April. The company says it is negotiating with other Continental governments as well and would closely examine all proposals. Another round of talks was planned next January.

Maruzen Oil, Kansai Oil to Merge

Maruzen Oil says it has reached a tentative agreement with Kansai Oil to merge next autumn. Maruzen says the two oil refiners are now in negotiations to work out details. The merger, if it materializes, would be the first between Japanese oil companies, the financial positions of which have deteriorated since the 1973 oil crisis. "We are now discussing details as to the timing, capital share of each company and others," Maruzen says. "We are hoping in merge next autumn."

Lurgi Gets China Order

Lurgi Gesellschaften says it has received a 500-million-Deutsche-mark order from China for two chemical plants. The plants, which are scheduled for operation in 1982, will have a daily capacity of 1000 tons of ammonia from coal and 300 tons of methanol from heavy oil.

Leading Index Declines

U.S. Trade Deficit Off in Month

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (HT) — The U.S. trade deficit narrowed to \$1.95 billion during November from \$2.13 billion the previous month, the Commerce Department reported today, despite fears that an oil-buying surge prior to the OPEC price rise would widen the gap.

However, the data pushed the 1978 total deficit to a new yearly record and the department also reported that the index of leading economic indicators, which tends to foreshadow economic trends, declined in the month.

The November deficit, which was the 30th in a row, compares with a \$2.93-billion deficit in November 1977 and was only the fourth time all year that it fell below the \$2-billion level, the Commerce Department said.

The deficit for the first 11 months of 1978 stood at \$26.74 billion in surplus 1977's record \$26.5 billion, the department said.

Imports last month rose 0.4 percent from October to \$15.21 billion, a record, after rising 0.1 percent in October to \$15.14 billion and rising 7.3 percent in September to \$15.12 billion.

Exports increased 1.9 percent to \$13.26 billion compared with a decline of 3.1 percent in October to \$13.01 billion and a rise of \$7.7 percent the month before to \$13.43 billion.

Oil Imports Up

Imports of petroleum and related products rose 2.3 percent in November in an adjusted \$3.58 billion after falling 3.5 percent in October to \$3.5 billion.

The department also said that the U.S. trade deficit with Japan narrowed in November to \$674 million from a deficit of \$838 million in October on a seasonally adjusted basis.

Overall, U.S. imports last month declined in eight of ten major categories including food, gold and machinery and transportation equipment. After four of the major export categories increased last month from the previous month including chemicals, aircraft, coal and gold.

Leading Index Off

Calculated the way most other nations compute their trade figures to include the cost of insurance and freight on imports without affecting exports, the trade deficit in November narrowed to \$2.92 billion from a deficit of \$3.06 billion the month before.

The department also reported the index of leading economic indicators decreased 0.6 percent in November following increases of 0.4

percent in October, 0.9 percent in September and 0.5 percent in August. The November decline brought the index to 137.7 percent of the 1967 average compared with 138.6 percent in October.

The department said five of ten indicators available for November contributed to the decline: the number of companies reporting slower deliveries; contracts and orders far plant and equipment; stock prices; money supply and new orders.

The biggest upward influence was the increase to 40.6 from 40.4 in the average number of hours in factory workweeks. Other upward influences were a lower layoff rate in manufacturing, faster growth in liquid assets of business and consumers, a faster rise in key wholesale prices and a higher number of building permits issued. Figures on new business formation and inventories were not available in time for inclusion in the index.

The department's index of coincident indicators, which tends to move up or down simultaneously with economic activity, rose 1 percent in November to 142.8 percent of the 1967 average.

The index of lagging indicators, which tends to trail economic trends, increased 4.4 percent in November to 157.2 percent. The ratio of these two indexes, which tends to signal turning points in the economy in advance of the index of leading indicators, declined to 0.91 in November from 0.94 in October.

Farm Exports of Record

NEW YORK, Dec. 28 (AP-DJ) — U.S. agricultural exports set a record for the ninth year in a row in fiscal 1978 and helped to pare the nation's trade deficit from \$48.2 billion to \$34.8 billion, Citibank said yesterday.

The farm exports increased 24 percent over 1977's record to \$27.4 billion and showed a \$1.4 billion surplus over agricultural imports, the bank said in its monthly economic letter. It noted that U.S. farm imports rose 12 percent in the year to a record.

Citibank quoted a Department of Agriculture forecast that farm exports are expected to reach \$29 billion in fiscal 1979 with a surplus of some \$15 billion.

**Wall St. Broadly Lower;
M-2 Falls \$500 Million**

NEW YORK, Dec. 28 (Reuters) — New York Stock Exchange prices retreated in moderate trading on continued concern about unrest in Iran and caution ahead of the weekly banking statistics.

After the market closed, the Federal Reserve reported the M-1 money supply rose \$100 million in the latest reporting week but the broader M-2 fell \$500 million and the M-1 Plus also dropped \$500 million. The data puts M-1 growth over the latest four weeks at 0.7 percent compared with the 13 weeks previously. M-2 similarly showed a 5.2 percent growth.

The Dow Jones industrial average lost 2.60 to 805.96 but losers paced winners 1,047 to 444 on volume of 25.44 million shares, up from 23.58 traded yesterday.

In government securities market, the Federal Reserve twice tried to lower the key federal funds rate by adding reserves with funds trading at 10%. However, fed funds finished at 11 1/4 percent.

Philip Morris slipped 1/4 to 71 1/4. It raised cigarette prices 55 cents per thousand. Sony topped the active list, adding 1/4 to 8 1/4. White Motor was also a prominent gainer, rising 1 1/4 to 7 1/4 in active turnover. Among the losers, NCR dropped 1 1/4 to 61, Burroughs 1 1/4 to 73 1/4. Owens-Corning Fiberglass 1 1/4 to 25 1/4. Honeywell 1 1/4 to 70 1/4. Chessie System 1 1/4 to 26 1/4. Dome Mines climbed two to 78. Lane Bryant 1 1/4 to 21 and Tinkler 1 1/4 to 49 1/4. MacAndrews and Forbes jumped 3 1/4 to 18 1/4.

American Stock Exchange prices also fell in active trading with the index off 0.66 to 149.42 and the average price per share down six cents.

In other developments, Hudson's Bay said that over 60 percent of the shares of Simpsons Ltd. and the class B shares of Simpsons-Sears Ltd. have been tendered under the company's combination cash and

stock offer. The offer has been extended to Jan. 10.

Shareholders of Olkintek Inc. approved the merger into a subsidiary of Johns-Manville.

In Chicago, wheat closed irregularly higher, corn higher, oats lower and soybeans mixed on the Board of Trade. Wheat was 1 1/4 to 2 1/4 cents; corn up 1/4 to 1 1/4; oats off 1/4 to 1 1/4; and soybeans off 1/4 to 6 cents.

**Detroit Sees
Strong Sales
For Spring**

DETROIT, Dec. 28 (AP-DJ) — Betting that the pace of new-car sales will not show any significant downturn in the early part of 1979, U.S. automakers have set first quarter production schedules that would boost already sizable dealer inventories even higher by spring.

Detroit's tentative plans call for domestic auto output to climb 7.9 percent from a year earlier to the highest level since the record 1973 first quarter, sources said. If the industry adheres to its current schedules, it will be building cars much more rapidly than it expects to be selling them in the quarter. That means the addition of some 300,000 cars to dealer lots by April 1. After that, automakers apparently expect the usual spring upswing in deliveries to begin reducing what would be a record inventory of over two million units.

Whether Detroit sticks with its current plan depends on what happens to auto sales after the next several weeks and on any changes in the industry's assessment of the potential spring auto market. Currently, there is considerable disagreement about the outlook for all of next year, with forecasts ranging all the way from a boom to a moderate slump.

Automakers seem fairly confident, however, that at least the first part of next year will be good enough to support brisk production.

Sources say automakers tentatively are planning to build about 2,445,000 cars in their U.S. plants in the first quarter, compared with about 2,267,000 a year earlier. Industry sources, though, go on their way to emphasize that current plans are highly preliminary and that there is a good chance schedules will be trimmed if sales show any sign of softening after the first of the year.

**Dollar Advances
On Trade Data**

LONDON, Dec. 28 (AP-DJ) — The dollar today opened sharply lower against European currencies but finished with gains after better-than-expected U.S. trade figures were reported.

Continuing central bank support also helped the dollar's recovery, dealers said.

However, the dollar slipped to 191.90 yen from 194.60 late yesterday. Traders said this probably represented a technical correction because the dollar was firm against the yen in yesterday's trading.

After trading as low as 1.8130 Deutsche marks in the early morning, the dollar recovered to 1.8282 DM at the end of the day in London dealings, compared with 1.8220 late yesterday. The dollar advanced to 1.6272 Swiss francs from 1.6150 and moved to 4.2050 French francs from 4.1725. Sterling slipped to \$2.0292 from \$2.0375 while the Canadian dollar was little changed at \$4.40 cents.

**France Completes
Concorde Program**

PARIS, Dec. 28 (AP-DJ) — The last Concorde jetliner built by France's state-owned Aérospatiale has made its first test flight, company officials said. The last of the eight Concorde built by Britain's government-owned British Aerospace, Aérospatiale's partner in the venture, is slated for completion in February 1979, ending the program.

Of the approximately 300 Concorde jetliners had hoped to build, only nine have been bought by the state-run carriers Air France and British Airways. Two are used for test flights and five are unsold.

**Japan CD-Market Outline
Disappoints Some Banks**

TOKYO, Dec. 28 (AP-DJ) — Conditions for issuing certificates of deposit (CDs) in Japan are emerging, though some financial institutions are not fully satisfied with the terms.

A Finance Ministry statement

**U.S. To Probe
Charge of EEC
Steel Dumping**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (UPI) — The Treasury said today that it had started an anti-dumping investigation involving the sale of carbon-steel plate from five European nations.

The complaint that prompted the Treasury investigation was filed by the Lukens Steel and follows an allegation made yesterday by David Roderick, president of U.S. Steel, that up to 25 percent of the foreign steel imported in September and October entered at prices below the trigger price.

The Lukens complaint alleged that carbon-steel plate imported from Belgium, France, West Germany, Italy and Britain was being sold in the United States at less than fair value and below the "guidance prices" set by the European Economic Community itself. It does not allege that the sales are below the producers' costs of production.

During the last year, the Treasury said, carbon-steel imports have risen sharply from 38.5 percent of plate imports in 1977 to 43.7 percent this year, and account for more than a quarter of the domestic steel-plate market.

In another development, the Treasury said that it will begin auditing selected steel-importing firms "to further assure that monitoring under the steel trigger price mechanism is effective."

Meanwhile, the American Iron and Steel Institute said November steel imports totaled 2.02 million tons, up 4 percent from the 1.94 million tons imported in November 1977. For the first 11 months, imported steel tonnages rose 14.8 percent to 19.76 million tons, which exceeds the 1977 record total of 19.3 million tons.

Japan Restricts Steel to EEC

TOKYO, Dec. 28, (Reuters) — Six major Japanese steel makers will continue to restrict their steel exports to the European Economic Community, Nippon Steel said today.

It said the decision, which is subject to government approval, was made after a request from the EEC. It said the community was fighting recession in the steel industry by restricting imports.

Under a three-year agreement that expires this month, the Japanese exports of steel to the EEC were kept to 1.22 million tons a year. But the actual exports fell short of the quota with the first 11 months shipped during the first 11 months of this year, compared with 1.13 million tons in the same period of last year, Nippon said.

The self-imposed export controls are Kawasaki Steel, Nippon Kokan, Ishikawabara Steel, Sumitomo Metal Industries, Kobe Steel and Nishin Steel.

the diplomatic ties will not eliminate those problems.

There are also political and social obstacles that could render this trade boom illusory. Historically, the China market has proved to be a mirage. Although the current ambitious modernization campaign is unprecedented, it is not irreversible.

5 to 7 Years

"China has about five to seven years in produce improvements in the lives of its people if modernization is to last as the policy of China," one Carter administration China expert predicts.

The driving force behind China's great leap toward the West is Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, who will visit Washington in January. At 74, Mr. Teng is in a hurry to entrench his modernization policy so his successors can not pivot it; hence, the breathtaking pace of business

deals. Yet Mr. Teng's age raises questions about the permanence of this course.

China primarily seeks industrial products, not consumer goods, although it does plan an electronics industry to make color-television sets for domestic sale. The National Council for U.S.-China Trade estimates Peking will spend \$40 billion between now and 1985 on Western technology.

Specifically, U.S. businessmen can expect Chinese interest in computers, aircraft, mining technology and offshore drilling equipment, all technology in which the U.S. can claim some superiority. Although some U.S. companies already have arranged big deals, so far, the overwhelming share of business has gone to Japan with the European Economic Community in second place.

China has not had any trouble borrowing commercially because with little debt, Peking has a good credit rating. But China's creditworthiness could be undermined if it is forced to use large amounts of limited foreign currencies for grain imports rather than for more productive purposes or for loan repayments. With China's population expanding at the rate of 2 percent a year, most U.S. trade experts believe the country could import as much as \$1.5 billion in agricultural products annually for at least the next several years.

Underlining this possibility, China's news agency yesterday reported that China harvested about 295 million tons of grain this year, up 10 million tons or 4 percent from the previous year's record output. However, Hsinhua acknowledged that the record harvest

Mobil Abandons Baltimore Dome Well

By Anthony J. Parisi
NEW YORK, Dec. 28 (NYT) — In what amounts to the biggest disappointment yet in the search for oil and gas off New Jersey, Mobil announced yesterday that it was abandoning its first well in the Baltimore Canyon after tests had uncovered "no significant quantities" of oil.

Mobil had drilled into the very top of the so-called Baltimore Dome, a large geological formation that had seemed to hold the oil industry's best chance for making a massive strike in this area. Conceivably, oil or gas could still be found in the dome, but three other companies have already drilled dry holes on the sides of this structure, and observers said that Mobil's announcement had now dashed hopes of a big discovery there.

"Still Hopeful"
Mobil emphasized, however, that the Baltimore Canyon still held promise overall. "We're still hopeful for the area," Alex Massad, president of Mobil's exploration and producing division, said in a prepared statement.

The Baltimore Dome is an upward bulge in the rock strata deep beneath the sea floor. Such domes can trap oil or gas in much the same way that an upside-down cup can trap air in a sink full of water, and this one is among the biggest ever found in North America. It was first discovered in 1976, at the first sale of leases in the Atlantic, the government auctioned off more than 300 square miles of acreage above the Baltimore Dome. Those leases accounted for about half the \$1.1 billion that the oil industry spent that day. Mobil spent more heavily than most, paying \$83.4 million for its share of the tracts atop the dome, out of its total expenditures of \$90.2 million.

Observers suggested that interest in the Baltimore Canyon would now shift to the so-called shelf trend, an extended pattern of smaller but still promising geological structures that run along the edge of the Continental Shelf.

Although one of the six dry holes that have been announced to date was drilled on the shelf trend, Texaco has come up with a possibly commercial discovery of natural gas there and is about to start testing a second well nearby to determine the extent of its find.

Mobil said it would move its drilling rig 35 miles south, to the southernmost reach of the shelf trend. And last week, Tenneco said it would drill two wells on tracts adjacent to the Texaco find.

"You've got to be discouraged about the Baltimore Dome," a knowledgeable oilman who asked not to be identified confessed. "But you've got a trend out there that's

**Braniff Is Fined
\$100,000 for
Illegal Tactics**

LAKE CHARLES, La., Dec. 28 (UPI) — Braniff Airlines pleaded no contest yesterday to U.S. charges that it used illegal tactics in an attempt to force Southwest Airlines out of business during the early 1970s.

U.S. Judge Edwin Hunter fined Braniff the maximum \$100,000 — the same fine levied against Texas International last June when it also pleaded nolo contendere in the case.

The fine assessed Braniff was the maximum penalty possible at the time the violations took place. Since then, fines for breaking the Sherman Antitrust Act have been raised to \$1 million for each count. Despite the plea, Braniff officials maintained they were innocent of all charges. They said they accepted the no contest plea "to avoid the burdens and costs of a trial."

The indictments against Braniff and Texas International were returned in August of last year. U.S. prosecutors accused Braniff and TIA of filing petitions before the courts and federal agencies in a deliberate conspiracy to hamper Southwest's operations at Hobby Airport in Houston.

The charges also alleged that the two airlines tried to prevent their passengers from switching to Southwest flights when their own flights were canceled. Southwest Airlines got off the ground despite the actions. The airline has since expanded operations to more than a dozen Texas cities.

**Mexico Raises Price
Of Oil by \$1 a Barrel**

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 28 (Reuters) — Mexico will increase the export price of its crude oil by \$1 to \$14.10 a barrel during the first quarter of 1979, the state oil company Pemex said today.

It said the decision, which followed agreement by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries to increase their prices by 14.5 percent, was in keeping with Mexico's policy of pricing its oil higher than world levels. Mexico, which is not an OPEC member, exports its oil mainly to the United States and Canada.

BLEU Has Small Surplus

BRUSSELS, Dec. 28 (Reuters) — The Belgo-Luxembourg economic Union's current account showed a small provisional September surplus of 1 million Belgian francs (about \$346,000) compared with an upward revised August deficit of 16.5 billion francs and a deficit of 4.6 billion francs in September of last year, the National Bank reported today.

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Willemstad, Curaçao, December, 1978.

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WochRev	.58	41	7	11	18%	18%	18%
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WainMri	.22	1.0	13	186	22%	22%	22%

Walmart L, 120	51.7	7	85	25%	25	25%	25%
Walmart L, 180	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 240	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 300	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 360	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 420	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 480	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 540	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 600	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 660	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 720	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 780	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 840	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 900	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 960	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 1020	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 1080	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 1140	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 1200	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 1260	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 1320	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 1380	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 1440	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 1500	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 1560	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 1620	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 1680	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 1740	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 1800	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 1860	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 1920	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 1980	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 2040	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 2100	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 2160	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 2220	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 2280	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 2340	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 2400	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 2460	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 2520	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 2580	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 2640	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 2700	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 2760	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 2820	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 2880	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 2940	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 3000	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 3060	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 3120	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 3180	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 3240	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 3300	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 3360	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 3420	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 3480	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 3540	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 3600	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 3660	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 3720	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 3780	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 3840	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 3900	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 3960	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 4020	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 4080	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 4140	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 4200	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 4260	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 4320	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 4380	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 4440	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 4500	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 4560	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 4620	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 4680	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 4740	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 4800	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 4860	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 4920	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 4980	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 5040	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 5100	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 5160	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 5220	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 5280	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 5340	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 5400	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 5460	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 5520	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 5580	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 5640	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 5700	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 5760	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 5820	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 5880	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 5940	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 6000	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 6060	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 6120	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 6180	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 6240	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 6300	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 6360	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 6420	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 6480	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 6540	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 6600	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 6660	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 6720	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 6780	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 6840	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 6900	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 6960	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 7020	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 7080	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 7140	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 7200	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 7260	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 7320	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 7380	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 7440	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 7500	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 7560	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 7620	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 7680	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 7740	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 7800	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 7860	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 7920	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 7980	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 8040	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 8100	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 8160	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 8220	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 8280	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 8340	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 8400	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 8460	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 8520	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 8580	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 8640	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 8700	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 8760	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 8820	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 8880	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 8940	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 9000	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 9060	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 9120	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 9180	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 9240	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 9300	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 9360	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 9420	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 9480	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 9540	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 9600	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 9660	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 9720	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 9780	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 9840	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 9900	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 9960	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 10020	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 10080	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 10140	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 10200	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 10260	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 10320	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 10380	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 10440	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 10500	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 10560	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 10620	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 10680	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 10740	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 10800	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 10860	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 10920	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 10980	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 11040	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 11100	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 11160	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 11220	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 11280	43	8	20	23%	23	23%	23%
Walmart L, 11340	43	8					

[illegible]

Model	Size	Time	Accuracy	Loss	Score
Model 1	1.2M	1.5s	92.1%	0.08	0.92
Model 2	1.5M	1.8s	93.5%	0.07	0.93
Model 3	1.8M	2.1s	94.2%	0.06	0.94
Model 4	2.1M	2.4s	95.1%	0.05	0.95
Model 5	2.4M	2.7s	95.8%	0.04	0.96
Model 6	2.7M	3.0s	96.5%	0.03	0.97
Model 7	3.0M	3.3s	97.2%	0.02	0.98
Model 8	3.3M	3.6s	97.9%	0.01	0.99
Model 9	3.6M	3.9s	98.6%	0.00	1.00
Model 10	3.9M	4.2s	99.3%	0.00	1.00

[illegible]

Wentworth	1.20	37.4	4	25	11	20.4	21	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
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ates	.20	12	6	41	15%	17%	17%	W
oleCo	1	42	8	83	16%	16	16%	W
aleP/A	.50	63	4	129	12%	12%	12%	W
aleP/A	.30%	27	20	26	17%	17%	17%	W
aleP/A		123		102	10%	10%	10%	W
aleP/A		7.30	378	123	12%	12%	12%	W
aleP/A	.40	47	7	46	14%	14%	14%	W
2784 Revnu - Prp					High	Low	Clean	Chn
2120					145	144	145	+
25					281%	281%	281%	+
25					222%	222%	222%	+
11500					594	5%	5%	+
1000					59%	1%	1%	+
4462					215%	1%	1%	+
4462					215%	1%	1%	+

4168 Sheriff	A	57%	79%	79%
7790 Stebens		539%	35%	35%
157150 Strouds	A	25%	23%	24%
2400 Simpson A	A	57%	74%	77%
1950 Slater OH		313%	12	13%
725 Southin		525%	24%	24%
308 St. Broadac		211%	11%	11%
6448 Sierra A		82%	27%	27%
250 Sheep R		360	360	360
890 Tone		512%	12%	12%
19500 Tuck		87%	9%	9%
3083 Tuck Car	B	87%	9%	9%
205 Teleadyne		574%	74%	74%
1182 Tex. Com		580%	50%	50%
698 Torgel	A	51%	14%	14%

3640 Tor. Drm Bk	31264	22	2214	+
5525 Zanders A	31264	1616	1614	+
3215 Trns AS A	31264	844	844	+
3213 TrCan PL	21734	1734	1734	+
3032 U.G.S. A	27734	934	934	+
3100 Union Oil	27734	7914	7914	+
708 U. Kano	2814	0	814	+
5200 U. Sloane	2914	94	814	+
150 Up Corbald	21734	1734	1734	+
600 Van Der	370	270	270	-30
1100 Versati Cor	2814	84	84	-3
2500 Vowper P	32314	2314	2314	+
1100 Welldred	51794	1914	1914	+
8700 West Alene	2814	54	54	+

1950 Weston	\$23 1/4	22 3/4	23 + 7
1250 Woodway A	\$20 3/4	20 1/2	21 + 3
2000 Yk. Bear	\$4 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4
5000 Yukon C	305	300	308 - 5
Total sales 2,428,558 shares			

Montreal Stocks

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Clos	Chg.
1345	Algonia St	\$2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	+ 1/4
7699	Barr	48 1/2	47	47	- 1 1/2
1052	Can Cam	\$12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	+ 1/4
4800	Can Bath	\$14 1/4	14	14 1/4	+ 1/4
400	ECA Int	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	- 3

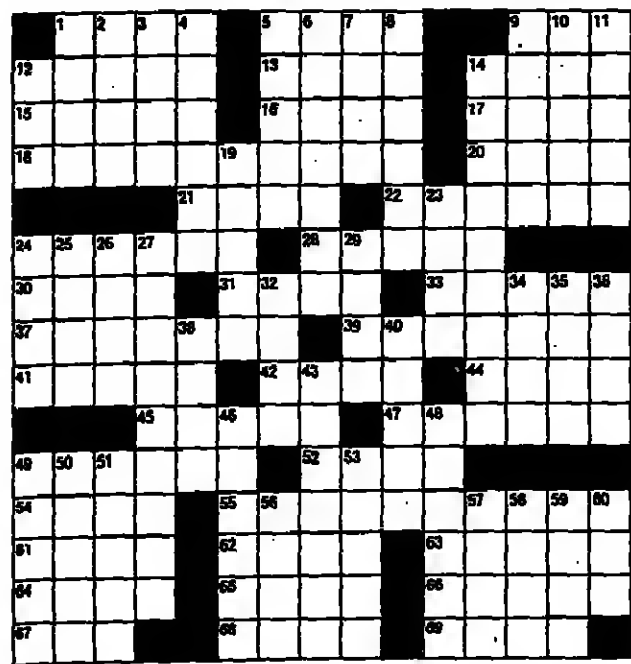
Interest Rates		French Franc	
Swiss Franc	Swiss Franc	Swiss Franc	Swiss Franc
12 1/2 - 13 1/2	12 1/2 - 13 1/2	8 1/2 - 9 1/2	8 1/2 - 9 1/2
12 1/2 - 13 1/2	12 1/2 - 13 1/2	8 1/2 - 9 1/2	8 1/2 - 9 1/2
12 1/2 - 13 1/2	12 1/2 - 13 1/2	8 1/2 - 9 1/2	8 1/2 - 9 1/2

193-16-33710 08-98
124-136 94-10

AMEX Closing Prices December 28[illegible]

CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

- 1 A one
2 Funicular
3 Kind of string
4 Aida, as Pierce
5 Demisemiquaver
6 Herring
7 Herring's kin
8 Mohawk River
9 A.L.'s "Famous
Amos"
10 Neglect
11 Bruce Jenner's
specialties
12 French resort
city
13 Gardener, often
22 Split-levels, e.g.
24 Creek craft
25 Morse code
26 "The Iliad,"
for one
31 Companion of
free
32 Tapestry city
33 Landlords'
incomes
34 Disgrace, in
law
41 Dutch
42 Alaskan island
43 Green monkey
45 Sigurd's horse

DOWN

- 14 Star of "Abe
Lincoln in
Illinois"
15 Valiant
16 Cambodian coin
17 Sign
18 Dorm form
19 Isinglass
20 Wavy, in
heraldry
21 Example of
oligophrenia
23 It follows Ab
Virginia willow
25 Miss Oyl
26 Still
27 Lob
28 Realty
investment
29 Place for a
chapeau
30 Like Keatsian
creations
31 Type of type
4 Do harm to
5 Gunwale pin
6 Comebacks
7 Idi
8 Book of
devotions
9 Dank
10 Dodgson girl
11 Alois
12 — dauber
(wasp)

WEATHER

ALGAE	17 C	Cloudy	MADRID	17 C	Overcast
AMSTERDAM	10	Overcast	MILAN	11	Cloudy
ANKARA	4	Overcast	MILAN	11	Cloudy
ATLANTA	4	Cloudy	MONTREAL	5	Cloudy
BEIRUT	16	Cloudy	MOSCOW	-12	Snow
BERLIN	12	Overcast	MUNICH	11	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	14	Rain	NEW YORK	-2	Clear
BUCHAREST	4	Cloudy	PARIS	-2	Clear
BUDAPEST	4	Cloudy	PRAGUE	-10	Snow
CASABLANCA	-2	Snow	ROME	16	Overcast
COPENHAGEN	-2	Snow	SOFIA	15	Cloudy
COSTA MESA	17	Cloudy	ST. LOUIS	-7	Cloudy
DUBLIN	7	Rain	TEHRAN	-1	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	13	Snow	TEL AVIV	17	Overcast
FLORENCE	11	Snow	TOKYO	8	Clear
FRANKFURT	11	Overcast	TUNIS	20	Clear
GENEVA	-2	Cloudy	VIENNA	3	Rain
HELSINKI	-2	Cloudy	WARSAW	1	Snow
HOUSTON	12	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	-7	Clear
LAS PALMAS	19	Rain	ZURICH	10	Cloudy
LONDON	11	Overcast			
LOS ANGELES	9	Cloudy			

(Yesterday's readings in Los Angeles and San Francisco at 7:00 GMT; Los Angeles at 2:00 GMT; San Francisco at 1:00 GMT.)

PEANUTS



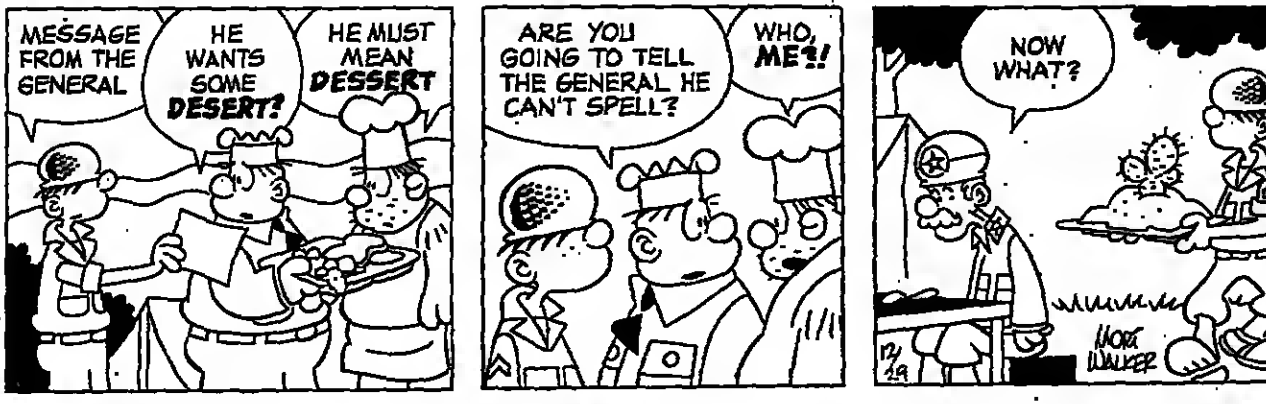
B.C.



BLONDIE



BEETLE



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN

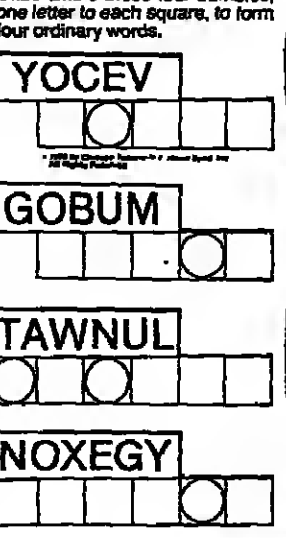


RIP KIRBY



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Print answer here: _____ (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: PORGY GLUEY INJURE UNFAIR Answer: Where the short sprinter was unexpectedly successful — IN THE LONG RUN

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DENNIS THE MENACE

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee



BOOKS

THE REALISTS

By C.P. Snow. Scribners. 336 pp. \$12.95.

Reviewed by Carl Bode

IN C.P. SNOW'S whole shelf of novels there's not an explicit sexual scene. The closest to it occurs in one of the earliest novels he wrote, "The Search," issued in 1934. Even there, in one sentence about a woman, he takes a tactful turn. In "The Realists," taking Arthur's hand, opens the bedroom door, and in the next sentence he wakes to see her looking at him with a wistful smile. Since that time the tides of awful candor have swept over Anglo-Saxon culture, carrying many of Snow's fellow novelists to an almost clinical explicitness. But not Snow. In an interview I had with him in 1972 he noted that he was constitutionally reticent and couldn't prevent his reticence from continuing. As to the new fashions in candor: "I shouldn't be influenced by these at all."

So his latest book, "The Realists," carries a tinge of surprise. Though it's not a novel but a work of literary criticism, it stresses the sexuality of the authors he writes about. They are his eight favorite novelists. Each gets a chapter: Stendhal, Balzac, Dickens, Dostoevsky, Tolstoy, Henry James, and Proust, plus a neglected Spanish genius, Benito Perez Galdos. He expatiates on their sexual vigor or lack of it, on how it manifested itself in their daily life, and how much it affected their fiction. We find that the luckiest novelists gave joy to their women, thereby enriching their understanding of the female sex and of life in general.

Take a prime example, Dostoevsky. He didn't have a "serious relationship" with a woman until his first marriage at 34, with the result that his initial novels ran abnormally short of sex and sensuality. Moreover, that marriage proved bitter, with little or no sexual satisfaction. Still, Snow is a brief, stormy affair with a liberated young woman. It "left a ghost intruding into his life long afterwards, and more than a ghost in some of his women characters." But with his second wife, Anna, he experienced a passionate love which blessed the final 14 years of his life. "That is why," says Snow, "the major novels of those last 14 years are sensually much richer, and much more balanced between mind and body, than anything he had written before. There is nothing disembodied about the women in 'The Idiot,' 'The Possessed,' or 'The Brothers Karamazov.'"

Opposite Dostoevsky, Snow sets Henry James. He suffered throughout his career from "an extreme sexual timidity" which was a part of "the lack of fundamental instinct that is the single great weakness of his art." For example, the timidity stifles his otherwise superb novel, "The Portrait of a Lady." Its heroine, Isabel Archer, is nearly sexless and so her reflections on her disastrous marriage are shallow, though Henry James himself thought he made them profound.

However, it would be a caricature of Snow's lively literary criticism to see it as mainly sexual. Rather, it's mainly biographical. His critical approach to the author's work is through the author's life. And because Snow is a sound novelist who knows how to tell a story better than many of his peers, the result is often very interesting. In Dostoevsky's case Snow movingly describes his grim childhood, his epilepsy, his four years in irons as a political prisoner in

Siberia, his return home to write his poverty, his successes, and his troubles with publishers — as well as the balm of his love for Anna. Throughout the chapter Snow relates these things to Dostoevsky's marvelous fiction.

To Snow, the novelists in this book are all realists, though he has to stretch the term now and then. He's convinced that the realists do best what he himself has always tried to do. As he observes disarming about Henry James, "Like all writers who espoused a critical theory, he was, of course, making a claim for his own work." Snow's realists recount a story which gives us pleasure, and they also offer us the instruction which stems from finding out something about other people and ourselves. They reveal in their most notable books both intuitive wisdom and keen perception. So they tell us what life is truly like.

"Cold Potatoes"

These authors, to Snow, belong in the great tradition of the novel. However, toward the authors he considers outside it, the author of "what he dubs 'experimental fiction,'" he shows an enduring hostility. Among them he numbers James Joyce and Virginia Woolf, yet he finds experimental fiction a "dead as cold potatoes." This results in a severe limitation on his literary criticism, leading him to such bizarre judgments as the James Gould Cozzens was a better novelist than William Faulkner. We encounter this hostility as far back as his reviews for London's Sunday Times from 1949 to 1952 and as recently as this book.

Despite these limits Snow's criticism is rewarding. Like his fiction, it shows his insight into human experience; his observations are frequently wise. In addition, he often persuades us that we should read and reread the novels he writes about. He makes literature inviting — something which is rare in modern criticism and merit more praise than it ordinarily gets.

Carl Bode, professor of English at the University of Maryland, has been doing preliminary studies for a critical biography of C.P. Snow.

Victorian Villa To Go on Block In New York

NEW YORK, Dec. 28 (UPI) — Unless someone with a penchant for living on a grand scale comes up with \$1.9 million, the Gramercy Park mansion where Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish ruled New York society and public relations pioneer Ben Stuyvesant entertained is doomed as the city's last great Victorian single-family residence.

Queens, "Victoria's portrait" sketched from life by the American artist Thomas Sully in 1838 (over 150 years before the mansion was built) dominates the ballroom-sized fifth-floor Red Room where Stuyvesant used to entertain guests with after-dinner movies. The portrait and the rest of the furnishings of 37 rooms — valued at \$4 million — will be the last sold at auction next June.

Sonnenberg, who died at 77 in September, had bought the house in 1931, about 50 years after Mrs. Fish and her husband (a descendant of Peter Stuyvesant) played a key role in the city's history. Sonnenberg vetoed preserving the house as a museum or landmark, but his will specifying that all the art, antiques and books be sold.

The Sotheby Parke Bernet gallery is handling the auction, and it might attract a nonprofit foundation, a foreign mission to the United States or a private individual wealthy enough to pay the purchase price, plus about \$25,000 a year in taxes, \$11,000 for heat, and salaries of at least seven servants.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

There is a wide variety of inferences that the average player over looks completely. Try looking at West's hand on the diagrammed deal, and study the bidding on which he must base his opening lead.

North had bid spades and hearts and then jumped in diamonds. He surely has at most one club, and a likely distribution is 5-4-3-1 in that order. South obviously has exactly three spades and at least five diamonds.

He bid Blackwood with an aceless hand, and must have intended to play five spades if his partner held only two aces. His final selection of diamonds rather than spades may be because he has more than five diamonds. But it may also be based on the need to score a 12th trick in dummy by ruffing a club.

This second explanation was the correct one. South had bid the hand well and reached the best slam. He counted five spade tricks and five diamond tricks, together with the heart ace and one club ruff. In six spades North would have to rely on a heart finesse.

On the routine lead of a high club, which 99.9 percent of all players would select, the slam would have rolled home easily. West would shift to a heart, but South would take the ace, maneuver the

club ruff in the dummy, draw trumps and claim his contract.

But unluckily for South, West was listening to the bidding and interpreting it correctly. He led heart, and South had no choice. He finessed the queen, and was down one when East produced the king.

All that remained was to complicate West on his lead, and try to reach the only unbeatable slam: six diamonds from the North side of the table.

NORTH (D)
♠ A J 10 6 5
♥ A Q J 3 2
♦ A J 7
♣ 8

EAST
♠ 6 4 2
♥ K 10 9 8
♦ Q 3 2
♣ Q 10 9 5

WEST
♠ 9 8 7
♥ 10 7 5
♦ 5 4 3
♣ A K J 10 6

SOUTH
♠ K Q 7
♥ 7 4 3
♦ K Q J 10 9 8
♣ A 7 2

Both sides were vulnerable. The bid was:

North: ♠ 1, ♥ 2, ♦ 3, ♣ 4
South: ♠ 2, ♥ 3, ♦ 4, ♣ 5
West: ♠ 3, ♥ 4, ♦ 5, ♣ 6
East: ♠ 4, ♥ 5, ♦ 6, ♣ 7

Observer

Get Divorced And Get a Job!

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — Most Americans will become poorer next week. The new, bigger Social Security tax starts eating into take-home pay on the first of the year. At the same time, the international oil monopoly will start raising prices so that almost everything will cost more.

Fewer dollars, higher prices. Result: lower standard of living. The trick, of course, is to increase income faster than the Arabs and the federal government can grid you down. But how?

The president's guidelines on wage increases will make it almost impossible to stay ahead of the wolverine by the usual method of putting a knife to the boss' throat and demanding more salary. In any case, salary increases don't really work, since they only move the breadwinner into a higher tax bracket, thus enabling the government to prune his paycheck more vigorously.

For the average family, the easiest solution is to replace nonworking wives with women who can bring in a decent income. Prices in the United States are now based on the assumption that the average household enjoys two incomes.

Houses that cost \$28,000 ten years ago now cost \$56,000. Apartment rentals — at least in New York — have doubled in four years. The value of the dollar has declined to 50 cents since 1967.

The economy, obviously, now assumes the presence of two wage earners per household where, until recently, there was only one. Economics has made irrelevant the quarrel between feminists and their foes about women's right to work.

Her right is no longer an issue of consequence; she now has an obligation to work. In fact, it is worth arguing rights at all any more, the question is whether her husband has the right to insist that she work. In progressive arrangements under which the woman works while the man stays home with diapers and dishes, she, of course, should also enjoy the right to insist that he get out and bring home the bacon, or else get out. Economics, after all, always takes precedence over principle when Arabs and tax men have the house surrounded. First feed the face, goes the old maxim. Save the big talk for afterward.

Most younger women are capa-

ble of working, and many are even eager to do so. The more difficult case arises with those slightly older women who were bred to anticipate lives as what used to be called "homemakers."

The homemaking skills, though invaluable to the culture and extremely difficult to master, unfortunately are not in demand by the great companies that provide nutritive paychecks. In a word, these women are unemployable.

The man allied to one in an economy that requires a two-income household is in as much trouble as a mule in quicksand. He can always send her to school to learn a new trade or profession, someone will say without thinking. In fact, the costs of schooling nowadays are based on the assumption that the student comes from a five-income household.

By the time a "homemaker" has been retrained for the modern job market, her spouse would doubtless be seized by the government for sale at tax auction or have his gears clogged with sands from Arabia for failure to ship enough money to Mecca.

There is only one solution for dealing with these unfortunate women. A change in the divorce laws might be enacted authorizing the severance of marital relationships in which either partner is incapable of fulfilling his or her economic duty to double the household income.

What would become of these poor creatures once they were released by skilled breadwinners and turned into the streets with doubtless trouble humanitarians, of whom, fortunately, there are very few in state legislatures — which write divorce laws.

It is unlikely, however, that they would present anything comparable to the problem created by the vast numbers of unemployed black teenagers, who are also necessary victims of economics.

True, unemployed divorced homemakers might start hanging out on street corners and running with gangs that mug and steal to obtain petty cash for their homemaker necessities in abandoned tenements. Since all would be well beyond the vigor of adolescence, however, and since money could be well advanced into middle age, it should be relatively easy for law-abiding citizens to fend them off with kicks and punches.

On Christmas and the Fourth of July, the president might even issue proclamations praising their sacrifice. At Thanksgiving there would always be a free turkey dinner somewhere.

By Willa Perschek

LONDON (IHT) — No. 3 St. James Street, as most men-about-town are aware, is the address of Berry Brothers and Rudd, wine merchants, whose shop, a handsome, shabby black wooden structure with five arched windows, has remained almost unchanged both inside and out since the early 18th century.

Curiously enough, the first thing that strikes anyone entering this low-ceilinged establishment — with its worn floor, its collection of Windsor chairs and rows of framed prints on pine-paneled walls — has nothing to do with wine.

Scales

It is the famous "great scales," a machine suspended from a large steel beam in the ceiling and originally used to weigh coffee. The firm was originally a glorified grocery that supplied coffee, butter and eggs (as well as wine) to Anne Boleyn; across the lane she occupied the manor house that later became St. James's Palace. Occasionally a customer would also ask to be weighed, and gradually the number of weight-watches increased and the management attached a wooden chair to one side of the scales.

In 1765 we decided to record our customers' avoirdupois, along with the clothes they were wearing, in our weighing books. 16 leather-bound volumes which today contain over 30,000 entries," says Anthony Berry, a tall, white-haired man, the firm's present chairman and a member of the sixth generation of Berrys to run the business.

Emperors, kings, prime ministers, poets and dandies all called at No. 3 to order their wines and seat themselves on the scales. Many recorded their weight again and again. George Gordon, the sixth Lord Byron made his first visit in 1806 when he was still a freshman at Cambridge and was shocked to find his weight was 13 stone, 12 pounds — rather much for a boy of 17 who was so giant.

In 1811 Byron returned from the Near East, bringing with him the first two cantos of "Childe Harold's Pilgrimage" and fame. His first stop was at No. 3. To his delight the scales showed that the hardships of travel had brought his weight down from 154 pounds and freed him, momentarily at least, from the specter of obesity. "One thing I do not regret," Byron wrote to a lady friend "is having pared off a sufficient quantity of flesh to enable me to slip into an eel skin and vie with the slim beaux of modern times."

The books also reveal that Beau Brummell, that famous arbiter of elegance, anxiously checked the results of his sating and drinking no fewer than 39 times — a small number compared to the Duke of Fife, the third Marquis of Donegal, and Sir Charles Bampfild Bart, who entered their weights 200 times apiece.

At Berry's, the only indication that there is traffic in wine is the display of empty wine bottles from various periods. When a customer wishes to buy a bottle or two, the salesman slips through a trapdoor and descends the narrow staircase to the cellars which extend far under St. James Street — the underground roof had to be reinforced in 1852 so that the Duke of Wellington's gigantic bronze funeral car would not crash through.

Three years earlier Prince Louis Napoleon (the emperor's nephew), who had recorded his weight upstairs, used one of the cellar's transoms to peer secretly with friends (over a number of bottles of claret) to plot to take over France.

Although Berry's holds a Royal Warrant (along with several other wine merchants), a large proportion of their table wines sell for under £2 a bottle (about \$4). "The recent high prices at wine auctions give a completely false and artificial impression of the value of wine," says the chairman. "The good Lord didn't mean a bottle of Chateau d'Yquem to be kept for 100 years and then sold for £5,000. And of course if you keep a wine too long it gets unaged and past its prime. And that's tragic."

Some customers weigh in on the "great scales" at No. 3 St. James Street.

The Weighs of Wine

At the rear of the shop is a small, graceful room with a fireplace, framed prints of the Earl of Lonsdale, the Earl of Roseberry and other former Berry customers, and several horsehair-covered sofas and chairs. It is the parlor — so called because it was once part of the quarters in which Berry's great-grandfather lived.

Miniatures

Customers are intrigued by a glass cabinet that holds a number of microscopic bottles — a duplicate of the wine cellar Berry's father was asked to design for Queen Mary's dollhouse at Windsor Castle in 1923. "My father approached the delicate task rather like a craftsman carving the Apostles Creed on a grain of rice," says Berry. "Everything was made exactly to scale, and every bottle or cask contained exactly what it said it did."

The bins contain dozens of bottles of wine in 38 varieties, including an 1851 Cockburn Port, an 1876 Chateau Lafite, a 1904 Romanee Conti and so on. There are also table wines for the retinue and hangers-on, who were assumed to have less cultivated tastes.

"The filling of the bottles, which are one-hundredth the normal size, was a frightfully difficult task, a single drop of wine being larger than the opening of the bottle," says Berry. "My father solved the problem by using pipettes, but even so the champagne had to be deprived of its sparkle before it could be introduced into the bottle. And of course the cellar is equipped with its own thermometer, corkscrew, case-opener and cellar book."

Storage

Only a relatively small amount of wine and spirits is kept in Berry's ancient cellars. Several years ago the firm built a modern warehouse for wine bottling and storage at Basingstoke, Hampshire, where 100,000 cases of wine are stored at the ideal 55 degrees Fahrenheit year-round.

"About 30,000 cases are customer's stock, some dating back to 1914," reports Berry. "The storage charge is 84 pence per dozen facilities a year. The demand for storage facilities is rising as fewer and fewer people have cellars of their own and as more and more realize that the most economical way of buying wine is to buy it young. The customer can draw out as much or as little as he wants, even a single bottle if he wishes, and we'll deliver it to him."

Of all the notable customers over the centuries, one of the most remarkable was George Cruikshank, the roistering 19th-century political cartoonist and illustrator of Dickens, who was a frequent visitor. As one of his friends put it: "No man drank with more fervor nor carried his liquor so kindly, so merrily."

Cruikshank was 55 when, in 1847, he suddenly joined the temperance movement and appeared on Berry's doorstep shouting "Give me back my thousand pounds!" When Cruikshank ceased to be a teetotaler is not clear, but when his will was examined after his death it was discovered that he had fathered 10 children (the last at age 82) by a mistress whose house was not far from his own. The provision for her in his will, while requiring that the money be invested in the Temperance Building Society, went on to bequeath to her such of his "furniture, books and wine" as were in his house at the time of his death.



Mrs. Janet Smith gets a congratulatory kiss from comedian Larry Grayson as she receives winnings of \$1.26 million in a British soccer pool. At left is her husband, Mick, a train engineer.

PEOPLE: British Housewife Wins \$1.26 Million

A 38-year-old British housewife has won \$629,946 (about \$1.26 million) by predicting weekend soccer scores. Organizers of the weekly Littlewood's pool said that Janet Smith, from Longleaves in central England, had beaten odds of more than a billion to one in picking eight draws. Mrs. Smith, a mother of two, said: "I was staggered. I just couldn't believe it."

On New Year's Eve at New York's Waldorf-Astoria, it may still sound like "the sweetest music this side of heaven," but the revelers will be dancing to a different drummer. A little over a year after his death, Guy Lombardo's baton has been passed to his nephew, Bill Lombardo, a 30-year-old who until last March was a drummer for a "rock-oriented" band in San Francisco. Those mindful of tradition will be comforted to learn that for the band's 50th New Year's Eve performance, the familiar beat goes on, although Lombardo says a pop sound might be heard more frequently than in the past.

Former West German Chancellor Willy Brandt has begun two months of treatment at a heart center at Hyeres, France, near Toulon. Brandt suffered a mild heart attack in mid-November and was hospitalized at a Bonn clinic until Christmas Eve, when he was allowed to join his family. He is expected to remain at the center until Feb. 20 and then go to Lake Geneva in Switzerland for a working vacation.

Industrialist Cyrus Eaton celebrated his 95th birthday. His wife Anne said her husband would give no interviews at his home in North-

field, a suburb of Cleveland, but she reported that Eaton, one of the few U.S. businessmen to gain the trust of Soviet officials, is enthusiastic about President Carter's decision to establish formal relations with China. "It's something that he's been advocating for some time," Mrs. Eaton said.

A note went up on the bulletin board in the editorial offices of The New Yorker magazine, ending for the moment rumors that William Shawn, the magazine's editor for the last 26 years, is about to retire. "Peter Fleischmann has asked me to stay on in my job and I have agreed to do that in an atmosphere of friendship and understanding," Shawn's note said. Fleischmann is magazine's board chairman. The 71-year-old Shawn, who has been referred to by colleagues as the "best-known least-known man in America," had fueled the rumors about his retirement last week when he posted a note asking the staff to stay calm and not to pay attention to the gossip. Shawn is only the second editor in the magazine's 53-year history. He succeeded Harold Ross, a founder of the magazine, when Ross died in 1952.

Brace yourself, Kitty. Matt Dillon is walking into the sunset with another belle. Actor James Arness, who starred for 20 years as Marshal Matt Dillon in the "Gunsmoke" television series, has married Janet Surtees. Arness and Miss Surtees were married Dec. 16 at the First Christian Church in Studio City, Calif., disclosed studio spokesman Gail Coffman. The 55-year-old actor is currently starring in the ABC-TV series "How The West Was Won."

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